

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S
MOTION FOR ADDITIONAL DISCOVERY

FACTS:

In May of 1977, Defendant Franklin requested this Honorable Court to Order the United States Government to disclose the identity of the four informants mentioned in a search warrant affidavit, whose information the Government relied upon in obtaining the indictment in this case. The basis for the motion was that the Government's case was predicated on the reliability, credibility and constitutionality of information obtained from the aforementioned confidential informants; that the Government's affidavit for search warrant, the search warrant itself, and the charges alleged in the indictment were all responsive to the information provided by said confidential informants; and, that the identity of the confidential informants and the content of their communications to the government were essential to a fair determination of this cause.

The Government resisted disclosure. In response to Defendant Franklin's motion, the government argued in its brief that it could not provide the Court with the full facts concerning the informants because disclosure could "possibly" jeopardise their physical well-being. While the Government subsequently altered its position, it stood firm in refusing to disclose the identity of the fourth informant on the same grounds. On June 7, 1977, Judge J. V. Eskenazi ordered the disclosure of three confidential sources with the fourth to be made available at trial.

In response to Judge Eskenazi's order, the Government revealed the three sources. One was Detective Wayne Tobey of the Pompano Beach Police Department. Another was convicted drug felon Kenneth Burnstein, now deceased. The third was Defendant Franklin's long time attorney, Robert Senior.

On the basis of this disclosure, the Defendant made a motion to dismiss the herein indictment, pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, on the ground that the Government violated substantive

constitutional rights of Defendant Franklin by knowingly and deliberately arranging and permitting a gross intrusion into his attorney client relationship by using his attorney in the capacity of a confidential informant and by using privileged information obtained from Defendant's attorney to perfect an indictment against the Defendant. An oral hearing on the motion is scheduled for September 12, 1977.

ARGUMENT:

This motion is made to request the Court to reconsider its order of June 7, 1977 in view of the questionable status of the three sources identified by the Government, and to compel the disclosure of the fourth informant relied upon in the prosecution of this case. It is Defendant's position that the identity of the informer and the contents of his statement are essential to a fair adjudication of this cause.

As previously noted by the Defendant, the information supplied by confidential informants is highly material to the merits of the charges pending against him and also to his defense. In fact, Defendant is charged with offenses responsive to the information provided by said informants. (See Defendant's motion to disclose the identity of informants, pg. 2). It is therefore essential to Defendant's defense of innocence that their identity be disclosed, in order to provide the Defendant with the opportunity to confront his accusers and elicit exculpatory evidence.

"Where the disclosure of an informer's identity or of the contents of his communication, is relevant and helpful to the defense of an accused, or is essential to a fair determination of a cause, the privilege must give way. In these situations, the trial court may require disclosure and, if the government withholds the information, dismiss the action . . ." Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53, 60-61, 77 S. Ct. 623, 1 L. Ed. 2d 639 (1957).

By way of Court order, the Government has disclosed the identity of three sources utilized in the prosecution of this case. Their credibility is highly suspect and warrants disclosure of the fourth informant's identity. It has come to Defendant's attention that one of the informants, Detective Wayne Tobey, has been convicted of falsifying police reports and was recently

suspended from the Pompano Beach Police Department. Apparently Detective Tobey lied in a police report by saying he attended a set-up meeting with drug smugglers when in fact he never did.

The Government also revealed that it relied on information provided by one Kenneth Burnstein. This disclosure is of little help to the Defendant in his pursuit of exculpatory evidence. Kenneth Burnstein is dead. Add to this Mr. Burnstein's status as that of a convicted felon awaiting sentencing at the time the information was allegedly supplied and his grizzly reputation as a highly successful international drug peddler, and his reliability as a confidential informant becomes highly suspect.

Finally, the government revealed that it utilized Defendant Franklin's long time attorney, Robert Senor, in the capacity of a confidential informant. This reluctant disclosure by the government sponsored Defendant's Motion to Dismiss the herein indictment as constitutionally void and invalid in violation of Defendant's Fourth Amendment right to privacy, Sixth Amendment right to due process of law and Sixth Amendment right to the effective assistance of counsel.

In view of the peculiar sources of information relied upon by the Government in its perfection of this case, the identity of the fourth informant and the content of his communication is highly material to the issue of Defendant's guilt or innocence. The government should not be allowed to conceal his identity on the questionable premise that disclosure could "possibly" jeopardize his physical well-being. When the government last used this defense, one of the informants, Kenneth Burnstein, was in fact already dead.

In McCray v. Illinois, 386 U.S. 300, 87 S. Ct. 1056, 18 L. Ed. 2d 62, reh. den. 386 U.S. 1042, 87 S. Ct. 1474, 18 L. Ed. 2d 616 (1967), the Supreme Court reviewed the circumstances requiring disclosure of informants, relying on its prior determination in Roviaro:

"The Court's opinion there carefully reviewed the particular circumstances of Roviaro's trial, pointing out that the informer's 'possible testimony was

highly relevant . . . ' that he 'might have disclosed
an entrapment . . . might have thrown doubt upon
petitioner's identity . . . might have testified to
petitioner's possible lack of knowledge . . . '"
353 U.S. at 63-64.

The case at bar requires disclosure for similar reasons. It is Defendant's position that disclosure could very well add exculpatory evidence and therefore should be ordered prior to the scheduled hearing on Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

CONCLUSION:

For all the aforementioned reasons and authorities of law, Defendant respectfully moves this Honorable Court to Order the United States Government to disclose the identity of the fourth informant and the content of his confidential communication which the Government relies on in the prosecution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD W. YELSKY

Attorney for Defendant, Morton Franklin

OF COUNSEL:

YELSKY, EISEN & SINGER CO., L.P.A.
340 Leader Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
781-2550

Falling-out blamed in Grecco slaying

By JIM MARINO

An apparent falling-out between two underworld musclemen here over the making of a bomb to kill a third person apparently led to the slaying last May of Henry (Boom Boom) Grecco, police believe.

Charged with Grecco's aggravated murder yesterday was Joseph Bonarrigo, 27, of 1672 Cliffview Rd. Both Bonarrigo and Grecco have been well-known criminal figures locally.

The suspicions of Intelligence Unit detectives about the Grecco killing were outlined in an affidavit and search warrant filed recently in Common Pleas Court.

According to the reports, police feel Bonarrigo shot and killed Grecco because Grecco did not agree to help make a bomb to blow up a local businessman, Mario Durrant.

Durrant was reportedly beaten up once by Bonarrigo after ordering a vending machine taken off his premises. The machine had been installed at Durrant's place by another police figure, Pasquale (Butchy) Cisternino.

It was after this beating, police said, that Bonarrigo approached Grecco to make the bomb. Grecco not only refused assistance, but also informed Durrant of Bonarrigo's intentions, the affidavit revealed.

Police said some of their information came from Grecco's common-law wife, Nancy Spehar, as well as other sources.

Ms. Spehar told detectives that Bonarrigo argued with Grecco about the planned bombing.

Grecco, 42, in late May met with Bonarrigo at the Italian-American Citizens Club at E. 181st St. and Clair Ave., according to police witnesses. He never returned home.

Police said evidence shows Bonarrigo shot Grecco with a .38-caliber weapon as Grecco sat in a car near Wayside Ave. and E. 186th St., which is near Bonarrigo's Cliffview home.

Grecco's blue Toyota automobile was discovered in Summit County May 31st, and his body was found July 1st, also in Summit County about three miles from the Toyota.

During a search of Bonarrigo's home, police found an assortment of bullets, a 9-millimeter weapon, a police radio capable of monitoring six city police districts, a false nose and eyeglasses, walkie-talkies, documents, rifle targets, address book and other items.

Grecco was a known associate of John Nardi, reputed head of organized crime locally and a Teamster Union leader. Nardi was blown up in an explosion near his automobile last May 17.

Although police feared at the time that a rash of gangland killing would break out after Nardi's death, detectives do not feel Grecco's death is one of them.

Investigators instead attributed Grecco's killing to a personal rift between him and Bonarrigo and their involvements in a wide variety of local racketeering operations.

Bonarrigo faces life in prison if convicted.



United States Department of Justice

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JAN 8 1979

Mr. A. J. Webberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Re: Henry A. Gonzalez

Dear Mr. Webberman:

This is to advise you that your administrative appeal to the Associate Attorney General from the action by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for information from the files of the Department of Justice was received by this Office on December 27, 1978.

This Office has a substantial backlog of pending appeals received prior to yours and a shortage of attorneys. In an attempt to afford each appellant equal and impartial treatment, we have adopted a general practice of assigning appeals to Office attorneys in the approximate order of receipt. Your appeal has been assigned number 8-2720. Please mention this number in any future correspondence with this Office concerning this specific appeal.

We will notify you of the decision of the Associate Attorney General on your appeal as soon as we can. The necessity of this delay is regretted and your continuing courtesy is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janice Adams

Janice Adams
Acting Administrative Assistant
Office of Privacy and Information
Appeals

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

6 BLEECKER STREET NEW YORK CITY 10012 PHONE AJ WEBERMAN (212) 477-6243

ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF PRIVACY & INFO APPEALS
WASH, DC 20530.

DEC 23 1978

1. UNDER PROVISIONS FOI/PA I WISH TO APPEAL DETERMINATIONS OF FBI RE; HENRY A. GONZALEZ; AS EXPRESSED IN LTR DATED 4 DEC 78.
2. THE FBI LEAVES LARGE HISTORICAL HOLES IN THESE DOCUMENTS WHICH MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ASCERTAIN IF GONZALEZ ~~(REDACTED)~~ WAS KILLED AS A RESULT OF HIS INDICTMENT WITH BARTONE.
3. I AM ALSO INTERESTED IN GONZALEZ' ROLE AS INFORMANT IN WEBBELL TRIAL & DEA LHM.

ATTACH

STAMP
for file



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 4, 1978

Mr. A. J. Webberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Dear Mr. Webberman:

Receipt of your payment of fees as previously requested is acknowledged.

Enclosed herewith are copies of documents from our files pertaining to Henry A. Gonzalez. Excisions have been made from these documents, and other documents have been withheld in their entirety in order to protect materials which are exempted from disclosure pursuant to the following subsections of the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552:

- (b)(2) materials related solely to the internal rules and practices of the FBI;
- (b)(3) information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
- (b)(7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would:
 - (A) interfere with law enforcement proceedings, including pending investigations;
 - (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person;
 - (D) reveal the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances or reveal information furnished only by such a person and not apparently known to the public or otherwise accessible to the FBI by overt means;



Mr. A. J. Weberman

- (E) disclose investigative techniques and procedures, thereby impairing their future effectiveness.

In addition, a search of the index to our Central Records System surfaced an additional investigation in which Mr. Gonzalez appears captioned along with other individuals. Inasmuch as this investigation is pending, I must decline to furnish any information contained in this file. Because the release of any pertinent material at this time would be detrimental to pending proceedings, these records remain exempted from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, (b) (7) (A).

In conjunction with the protection of sources, the symbol numbers assigned to various sources have been withheld as an internal practice of the FBI.

Exempted by the (b) (3) provision is one paragraph protected by Rule (6) (e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which maintains the secrecy of Federal Grand Jury proceedings.

The names of Special Agents, other law enforcement personnel, and Government employees have been customarily withheld on privacy grounds. Also, certain material indicating investigative interest in other persons has been deleted to protect their personal privacy interests. This includes records of arrest.

Generally, the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Branch of the FBI follows the policy of discretionary release of material furnished by designated informants as well as other citizens who confidentially furnish information. However, the identity of the source, including any material from which the identity of that source could possibly be determined is ordinarily denied so as not to discourage any future cooperation.

The emphasis on the (b) (7) (E) exemption affords the protection of those investigative techniques and procedures not generally known to the public. If release of such information were allowed, the application of these valuable instruments of law enforcement could easily be hampered or circumvented, thereby losing their effectiveness in future investigations.

Mr. A. J. Weberman

For your convenience, the enclosed records, consisting of 118 substantive pages, have been assembled as the originals appear in our files, and fastened together into three packages which correspond with the three volumes as they also appear in our files. In addition, the application of the exemptions has been so noted directly on each page where employed. In those instances where documents, as well as pages from disclosed documents, have been withheld in their entirety, an explanatory page has been inserted.

In order to eliminate an undue burden on the FOIPA Branch, only those files in which the subject of the request appears in the caption of the case have been processed. Inasmuch as our experience has shown that a majority of the material contained in the miscellaneous references indexed in other investigations duplicates information in the subject file, the Deputy Attorney General has approved this procedure. Should you, however, believe the name Henry A. Gonzalez may also have been recorded by the FBI incident to the investigation of other persons or some organization, please advise us of the details, including the specific occurrence and time frame. Thereafter, further effort will be made to locate and process any such records.

The search for information in response to your request was limited to those records in our central records system which are maintained at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. During any significant FBI investigation, all substantive information developed by one or more field offices is reported promptly to our headquarters where it is compiled in a single investigative file. It is from such a file or files that the enclosed records were copied. If you believe additional material of a minor nature exists which may be responsive to your inquiry, and which was never reported to headquarters, you may write directly to any field office. You are advised that a listing of them has been published in the Federal Register, Volume 43, Number 141 - Friday, July 21, 1978. It would be incumbent upon you to so designate your requests directly to each office in which you have an interest.

In the event you may be in disagreement with any of the exemptions as applied herein, you have thirty days from receipt of this letter to appeal to the Associate

Mr. A. J. Weberman

Attorney General. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Associate Attorney General (Attention: Office of Privacy and Information Appeals), Washington, D. C. 20530. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal."

Your patience and cooperation have been greatly appreciated in this FOIPA matter.

Sincerely yours,

Allen H. McCreight

Allen H. McCreight, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

Enclosures (3)



United States Department of Justice

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 5 1979

Mr. A. J. Weberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Re: Appeal No. 8-2720

Dear Mr. Weberman:

You appealed from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for access to records pertaining to Henry A. Gonzalez.

After careful consideration of your appeal, I have decided to affirm the initial action in this case. Mr. Gonzalez is the subject of four Bureau main files -- Gang Murders, Impersonation, Possible Destruction of Government Property and Anti-Racketeering. Certain information was properly withheld from you pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(3), (7)(A), (7)(C), (7)(D) and (7)(E). These pertain to material exempted from release by statute [grand jury matters] and investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would, respectively, interfere with enforcement proceedings, constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties by revealing an investigative interest in them on the part of the F.B.I., disclose the identities of confidential sources and disclose certain investigative techniques. Names of government personnel were also excised on the basis of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(C). None of the material being withheld is appropriate for discretionary release.

No information concerning Mr. Gonzalez's possible role as an informant in the Werbell trial appears in his main files. The Bureau is attempting to locate this information and will notify you if such information exists.

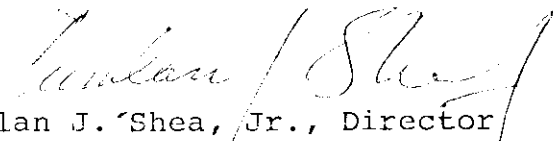
Judicial review of my action on this appeal is available to you in the United States District Court for the judicial

district in which you reside or have your principal place of business, or in the District of Columbia, which is also where the records you seek are located.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Egan
Associate Attorney General

By:


Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., Director
Office of Privacy and Information Appeals

Reg. Dist. No. 77Primary Reg. Dist. No. 7708

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

State File No. 356Registrar's No. 356

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DECEASED—NAME First Middle Last SEX DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year)
HENRY A. GONZALEZ AKA: GRECCO 2. MALE 3. July 1 - 1977

1. RACE White, negro, american indian, etc. (Specify) 4. WHITE AGE—Last birthday (years) 5a 43 UNDER 1 YEAR 5b Mos. Days UNDER 1 DAY 5c Hours Min. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) 6 April 1934 COUNTY OF DEATH 7a SUMMIT

CITY, VILLAGE, OR LOCATION OF DEATH 7b HUDSON TWP. INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify yes or no) 7c NO HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION—NAME (If not in either, give street and number) 7d 1961 Feldt Drive; Hudson, Ohio.

STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) 8. NEW JERSEY CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY 9. U.S.A. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) 10. NEVER MARRIED SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) 11. NONE

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 12a 282-48-1512 WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (If yes, give dates of service) 12b UNKNOWN

USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) 13a CHEF KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY 13b RESTAURANT

RESIDENCE—STATE 14a OHIO COUNTY 14b CUYAHOGA CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION 14c CLEVELAND INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify yes or no) 14d YES STREET AND NUMBER 14e 2294 BELVOIR BLVD.

FATHER—NAME First Middle Last 15. EMANUEL GONZALEZ MOTHER—MAIDEN NAME First Middle Last 16. MARGARET

INFORMANT—NAME 17a Nanci Spehar MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. no., city or village, state, zip) 17b 2294 BELVOIR BLVD., CLEVELAND, OHIO 44123

PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c)) APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH

18. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) Cardio respiratory failure. DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: (b) Lacerated wound of brain. DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: (c) Penetrating gunshot wound of brain.

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS (Conditions contributing to death but not related to cause given in part I (a)) AUTOPSY 19a Yes 19b IF YES were findings considered in determining cause of death.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (Specify) 20a Homicide DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year) 20b 2-2-1977 HOUR 20c 2 ? M HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Enter nature of injury in part I or part II, item 18) 20d Shot by another person or persons.

INJURY AT WORK (Specify yes or no) 20e No PLACE OF INJURY At home, farm, street, factory, office bldg., etc. (Specify) 20f Unknown LOCATION 20g Unknown.

CERTIFICATION—PHYSICIAN Month Day Year Month Day Year AND LAST SAW HIM/HER ALIVE ON Month Day Year I DID/DID NOT VIEW THE BODY AFTER DEATH 21d. DEATH OCCURRED (HOUR) 21e. At the place, at the date, and, to the best of my knowledge, due to the cause(s) stated.

21a. DECEASED FROM 21b. AFTER DEATH ONLY 21c. Hour of death The decedent was pronounced dead Month Day Year Hour

22a. July 1, 1977 10:50 P. 22b. CORONER DATE SIGNED 22c. July 11, 1977

23a. A.H. Kyriakides, M.D. 23b. MAILING ADDRESS—CERTIFIER STREET OR R.F.D. NO. CITY OR VILLAGE STATE ZIP

23d. 31 North Summit Street, Akron, Ohio #44308

BURIAL, CREMATION DATE 7/12/77 NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY 24. KNOLLWOOD CREMATORY LOCATION (City, village, or county) (State) 24b. MAYFIELD HTS. OHIO

NAME OF EMBALMER 25. NONE FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE (LIC NO.) 26. Paul R. Bruckman 4263

FUNERAL FIRM AND ADDRESS (STREET NO.) 27. BRICKMAN & SONS, INC. 21900 EUCLID AVE. EUCLID OHIO 44117 DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE DATE PERMIT ISSUED SIGNATURE OF PERSON ISSUING PERMIT DIST. NO.

1cc
4cc
N.R.

DECEASED

USUAL RESIDENCE WHERE DECEASED LIVED. IF DEATH OCCURRED IN INSTITUTION, GIVE RESIDENCE BEFORE ADMISSION.

FATHER—NAME
MOTHER—MAIDEN NAMEI certify that this is a true copy of my original death certificate.
7/15/77

IMMEDIATE CAUSE

PHYSICIAN CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER

CORONER CERTIFIER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 11, 1979

Mr. A. J. Weberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Dear Mr. Weberman:

This is in reference to the letter to you dated February 5, 1979, from the Office of the Associate Attorney General regarding your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) appeal number 8-2720 concerning access to records pertaining to Henry A. Gonzalez.

Please be advised that a search of the index to our central records system revealed no information concerning Mr. Gonzalez's possible role as an informant in the Werbell trial.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas H. Bresson

Thomas H. Bresson, Acting Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

Honors Denied Singlaub In Petty Reprisals for Protesting Disarmament

EXCLUSIVE TO SPOTLIGHT
By Edward Gibbon

General John K. Singlaub was denied all honors usually accorded retiring high-ranking military officers because he criticized the Carter administration's sellout to the communists, according to a knowledgeable authority.

"There was nothing written down. It was all done in a series of telephone calls," Mitchell WerBell told The SPOTLIGHT in an exclusive interview. "Someone would get a phone call and it would go something like this: 'The boss says, get him (Singlaub) out of there quietly.'"

Those phone calls could only originate from the office of the Secretary of the Army or higher, according to WerBell. "It provokes me that a bunch of petty Georgia politicians would destroy a soldier like Jack Singlaub," WerBell said.

Traditionally, when a high ranking military officer retires, he is accorded a final honor—a "walk-by" during which he takes and returns a final salute from his troops. General Singlaub was refused that honor. Also, he was due for an award—a medal of commendation. He didn't get it.

"It was a petty act, mean and vindictive," WerBell said. "In my opinion, it is typical of the Carter administration."

General Singlaub described in an exclusive interview how Carter and his giveaway cohorts are destroying America's defensive capabilities (SPOTLIGHT, June 12). "What the Carter administration is doing is destroying the image of a man who knows where the monkey sleeps," WerBell said. He explained that "where the monkey sleeps" is an old

military expression meaning "knows too much," and "Jack Singlaub knows too much."

The General Singlaub forced resignation and the "retirement" of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur have been compared, but WerBell says that the comparison is not exactly accurate because MacArthur disobeyed a direct order from President Harry Truman.

"Jack Singlaub has always been a good soldier," WerBell said. "He never disobeyed a direct order. All he did was give his opinion—which turned out to be correct. Defensively, the U.S. is in a bad way. We've lost most of our teeth; the volunteer Army is a complete flop," he said.

The volunteer Army reminds me of 1929," WerBell said, "when men joined up for the \$21 a month, three meals a day and place to sleep."

Mitchell WerBell III is a militant anticommunist and soldier of fortune. A recognized expert in counterinsurgency warfare, he has served as a consultant to a number of anticommunist regimes throughout the world. Also a weapons expert, he produces the only licensed "silencer" in the United States. WerBell served with distinction with the OSS during World War II and along with General John Singlaub was dropped behind enemy lines to organize and coordinate local military activities in the Pacific Theater.



Mitchell WerBell (right) interviews General Singlaub

Carter's action has had a reaction reverse of what he hoped it would, however. "A lot of top military officers resent what was done to Jack," WerBell said. "The morale of the top U.S. military men is being destroyed."

WerBell has known General Singlaub for more than 30 years. "We were in the

same outfit in the OSS and 'Special Operations' in World War II," WerBell said. "Jack Singlaub would never say these things (about how he was mistreated by the Carter Administration). I'll say them, though. They can't take my pension away—I don't have one."

COPY RECEIVED

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BY 992 DATE 18 JAN 70

Dear Judge

CHARLES B. FULTON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Thursday 16 Jan. 1970

69-335-CR-CF (101)

Your Honor, I sent to you two letters in December stating certain facts pertinent to my case. I heard nothing from your office. I have additional information that I will like to include and ask the Court's permission to let the information stand as a petition for new trial. At the present I am without legal representation and do much myself as I certainly didn't get anywhere trying to arrange for a bond reduction hearing. The additional information is:

① In January 1969, I and Howard Davis visited Anthony Ramirez in Key West and made a deal for the use of Mr. Ramirez's boat. Mr. Ramirez was fully aware of the purpose that the boat was to be used for. Mr. Ramirez told Mr. Davis and I that he had a friend who was influential with the Israeli Government and that he, Mr. Ramirez, would arrange for a meeting.

② In January 1969, I, Howard Davis, Anthony Ramirez, and Bo Gruender met in Key West on the Motor Vessel "Greyhound II". Mr. Gruender was interested in our project and said that he would contact the Israeli Government. One thing that Mr. Gruender stressed was that the Government of Israel would not do anything that would conflict with the desires of the United States Government. Mr. Gruender stated that the Israeli Government would check with the United States Department of State before any negotiations were carried out.

1969 Mr. Katz was not present. The meeting
at the Honolulu Court for a hearing on December
the 11th and the morning passed. When we went
to the court to number 10 & address Mr. Katz

In February 1969 René Leon was visited by the military
troops from the Government of Israel.

In February 1969 Our Camp was visited by two deputies from
Cecil County Sheriff's Department and one agent
from the Federal Bureau of Investigation

In March 1969 Jay Miller went to Washington D.C.
and talked to someone in the "Intelligence Community".

In March 1969 Martin Francis Xavier Casey and Howard
Davis traveled to Atlanta, Georgia and talked to Paul
Leon.

In May 1969 Anthony Terrano advised Federal Bureau
Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation made
move to stop any activities.

In June 1969 Customs Agent Buchanan at the Commission
hearing in Maine stated that the United States
Government made no move to stop any activities.

In June 4 1969 At the Police station in Newport
Rhodes I heard Oscar Francis, who is a Bahamian
licensee state "That plane is in aerial".

④ The following have been noted by the Military
Records from the Government of Canada

In regards to number 10 I advised Mr Ritz
to the fact and he was very pleased. When we went
to the Honorable Court for a hearing on December
1st 1961 Mr Ritz was not present. Mr Nagley
and Mr. [unclear] were apparently not aware
of my knowledge of the secret & seizure.

I respectfully submit this Petition for Motion.
Martin Francis Xavier Casey



United States Department of Justice

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUN 25 1980

Mr. Alan J. Weberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Re: Appeal No. 80-0981
QJS:PKD

Dear Mr. Weberman:

You appealed from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for access to records pertaining to Colonel Robert Bayard.

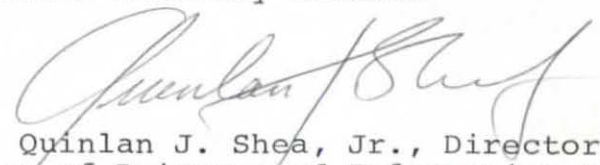
After careful consideration of your appeal, I have decided to affirm the initial action in this case. Certain of the material pertaining to Colonel Bayard is classified and I am affirming the denial of access to it on the basis of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1). This material is being referred to the Department Review Committee for review and determination whether it warrants continued classification under Executive Order 12065. You will be notified if the Committee's final decision results in the declassification of any information. Other materials were properly withheld from you pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(C), which pertains to investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties, in some instances by revealing an investigative interest in them on the part of the F.B.I. None of the information being withheld is appropriate for discretionary release.

Judicial review of my action on this appeal is available to you in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business, or in the District of Columbia, which is also where the records you seek are located.

Sincerely,

John H. Shenefield
Associate Attorney General

By:


Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., Director
Office of Privacy and Information Appeals



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 14, 1980

Mr. Alan Jules Webberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Dear Mr. Webberman:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request number 72,177 for material in our files pertaining to the late Colonel Robert F. Bayard.

As a result of your request, a search of the index to our central records system at FBI Headquarters was conducted. This search revealed no information to indicate that Colonel Bayard has ever been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. However, several references in the files pertaining to other individuals and/or organizations were located and processed for disclosure. Based on the information furnished, these six documents contain the only identifiable material responsive to your request.

Enclosed herewith are copies of the documents from our files numbered 62-587-450, 856, and 876; 62-108665-A dated 7/6/75; 97-5435-8; and 163-37482-23. There have been no serials withheld in their entirety. Excisions, however, have been made from the enclosed records in order to protect materials which are exempted from disclosure pursuant to the following subsections of the Freedom of Information Act, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552:

- (b)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy;
- (b)(7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would:
 - (C) constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person.



United States Department of Justice

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

JUN 25 1980

Mr. Alan J. Webberman
Independent Research Associates
6 Bleecker Street
New York, New York 10012

Re: Appeal No. 80-0981
QJS:PKD

Dear Mr. Webberman:

You appealed from the action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on your request for access to records pertaining to Colonel Robert Bayard.

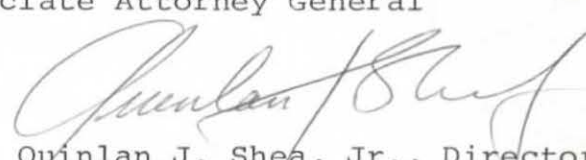
After careful consideration of your appeal, I have decided to affirm the initial action in this case. Certain of the material pertaining to Colonel Bayard is classified and I am affirming the denial of access to it on the basis of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1). This material is being referred to the Department Review Committee for review and determination whether it warrants continued classification under Executive Order 12065. You will be notified if the Committee's final decision results in the declassification of any information. Other materials were properly withheld from you pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)(C), which pertains to investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties, in some instances by revealing an investigative interest in them on the part of the F.B.I. None of the information being withheld is appropriate for discretionary release.

Judicial review of my action on this appeal is available to you in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business, or in the District of Columbia, which is also where the records you seek are located.

Sincerely,

John H. Shenefield
Associate Attorney General

By:


Quinlan J. Shea, Jr., Director
Office of Privacy and Information Appeals

ASSOC ATT GEN
OFFICE OF PRIV & INFO APPEALS
USDOJ
WASH, DC

MAY 16 1980

I UNDER PROVISIONS FOI/PA I WISH TO
APPEAL DETERMINATION OF FBI re

COL. ROBERT BAYARD
72,177

SIGNED

ag 2

Mr. Alan Jules Webberman

The decision to withhold exempt portions of our records is the responsibility of William H. Webster, Director of the FBI.

For your convenience, the enclosed records, consisting of 19 substantive pages, for which your account has been deducted accordingly (\$1.90), have been stapled into documents as the originals appear in our files, and assembled and fastened into one package for transmittal to you. In addition, the application of the exemptions has been so noted directly on each page where employed, and an explanatory sheet has been inserted in the one document where 22 consecutive pages have been withheld in their entirety.

Please be advised that certain materials in the enclosed records, including those pages withheld in their entirety, have been considered by a Classification Officer as being strictly exempted from disclosure by Executive Order. Also, certain information indicating investigative interest in other persons has been deleted in order to protect their personal privacy interests.

The search for information in response to your request was limited to those records in our central records system which are maintained at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In certain specific instances, information collected in our field office files is not forwarded to FBI Headquarters. These instances include cases in which the perpetrators of the violation were not developed during the investigation; cases in which the United States Attorney declined prosecution; and cases in which the investigation revealed the allegations were unsubstantiated or not within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. Therefore, if you believe records which may be responsive to your inquiry are located within the files of an FBI field office and were never reported to Headquarters, you may write directly to any field office for those materials.

If you so desire, you may appeal to the Associate Attorney General from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Associate Attorney General (Attention: Office of Privacy and Information Appeals), United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530, within thirty days from receipt of

Mr. Alan Jules Weberman

this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "David G. Flanders /H/Mc".

David G. Flanders, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Branch
Records Management Division

Enclosure

FBI WASH DC

FBI ATLANTA

350PM URGENT 6-13-68 LCS

TO DIRECTOR AND LOS ANGELES

FROM ATLANTA 44-2312

KENSALT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 13 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc: Div 5 to handle

[Handwritten signature]

LT. COL. WILLIAM C. PULLEM, U.S. ARMY (RETIRED),
EMPLOYED AS COACH, U.S. ARMY INTERNATIONAL RIFLE TEAM,
ARMY MARKSMANSHIP UNIT, FT. BENNING, GA., ADVISED JUNE TWELVE
LAST, THAT ON MAY TWENTY FOUR LAST HE WAS IN STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, WHEN COL. ROBERT F. BAYARD, COMMANDING OFFICER OF
THE ARMY MARKSMANSHIP UNIT AT FT. BENNING, CAME TO HIM FROM
A SHOOT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. COL. BAYARD ASKED PULLEM IF HE
HAD READ IN A PAPER OR HEARD AN ENGLISH BROADCAST WHICH
BAYARD HAD HEARD IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT KENNEDY HAD BEEN
SHOT IN THE NECK. PULLEM STATED HE HAD NOT HEARD ANYTHING
OF THIS NATURE AND TOLD BAYARD HE THOUGHT IT WAS RUMOR.
BAYARD DID NOT RELATE EXACT SOURCE OF INFO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AND PULLEM COULD NOT COMMENT CONCERNING SOURCE.

COL. J. M. MC KENZIE, ACTING COMMANDING OFFICER,
ARMY MARKSMANSHIP UNIT, FT. BENNING, GA., ADVISED INSTANT
DATE COL. BAYARD WAS LEAVING WEISBADEN, GERMANY, YESTERDAY
END PAGE ONE

79 JUN 20 1968

cc: Div 5

REC-7 62-587-

14 JUN 18 1968

de

450

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

PAGE TWO

GOING TO ENGLAND FOR A WEEK, ADDRESS UNKNOWN. BAYARD EXPECTED TO BE WITH ARMY SHOTGUN TEAM AT SHOTGUN MEET IN NAMUR, BELGIUM, JUNE NINETEEN THROUGH TWENTY FOUR, NEXT. MC KENZIE STATED BAYARD EXPECTED TO RETURN TO U.S. AND PROBABLY FT. BENNING, SOMETIME AROUND JULY FOUR NEXT, BUT COULD NOT GIVE CERTAIN INFORMATION AS TO WHERE HE COULD BE CONTACTED OTHER THAN THE SHOTGUN SHOOT IN BELGIUM.

ATLANTA, AT FORT BENNING. MAINTAINING CONTACT, AMU UNIT, FOR FURTHER INFO RE LOCATION AND POSSIBLE INTERVIEW OF COL. BAYARD. P.

END

VPK

FBI WASH DC

CC-4 Mr. Stroder

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR (MAIL) (62-587), LOS ANGELES (MAIL)
(56-156), AND ATLANTA (44-2412)
FROM SAN ANTONIO (56-102)

KENSALT.

RE AT AIRTELS TO BUREAU JULY TWELVE AND NINETEEN LAST.
MICHAEL TIPA, NRA CONTACTED CASA MANANA MOTEL, SAN
ANTONIO JULY TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

HE ADVISED ARMY MARKSMANSHIP UNITS BEEN IN SAN ANTONIO
FOR OLYMPIC TRIALS.

COL ROBERT F. BAYARD HAS RETURNED HIS UNIT FORT BENNING
GEORGIA AND WAS CONTACTED THERE BY TELEPHONE DURING AM JULY
TWENTYTWO INSTANT. TIPA STATES BAYARD WILL BE AT FORT BENNING
UNTIL THURSDAY JULY TWENTYFIVE NEXT.

ATLANTA INTERVIEW BAYARD.

END.

- ① BUREAU (62-587)
- ① LOS ANGELES (56-156)
- ① SAN ANTONIO (56-102)

WFH/RLB
(3)

REC 13 JUL 24 1968

55 AUG 5 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 7/29/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2412) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT

R.W. SMITH

Re San Antonio teletype to the Bureau 7/22/68.

For the information of the Bureau, Colonel ROBERT F. BAYARD, Fort Benning, Georgia, advised on 7/23/68 that he and the members of his shotgun team attended the Grand Prix de Brno in Brno, Czechoslovakia, during 5/17 and 18/68. On one of those two dates, the head clerk at the Grand Hotel Brno, Czechoslovakia, related to them that Senator ROBERT KENNEDY had been shot in the neck receiving a flesh wound but was in satisfactory condition. This same information was obtained from the head waiter in the dining room who related the same facts. The members of the unit attempted to purchase a German newspaper to ascertain if this could be verified as the original source stated it was heard on the radio. They were unsuccessful in locating it in an East German newspaper that was available in that city in Czechoslovakia and assumed that it was mere rumor.

Colonel BAYARD advised that this information was not obtained from any other sources in Czechoslovakia.

3 - Bureau
 2 - Los Angeles (56-156) (Enc. 22)
 1 - Atlanta
 CPR:cjm
 (6)

C. C. Bishop

EX 110
REC-58

62-587-876

JUL 30 1968

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per *[Signature]*

61 AUG 14 1968

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Admin. _____
 Comp. Syst. _____
 Ext. Affairs _____
 Files & Com. _____
 Gen. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Inspection _____
 Intell. _____

REC-23

A204

R A

BAYARD 7-6

NIGHT LD

ATLANTA (UPI) -- POLICE WERE TRYING SUNDAY TO PIECE TOGETHER THE RECENT ACTIVITIES OF RETIRED ARMY COLONEL ROBERT F. BAYARD, 56, IN AN EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHO KILLED HIM WITH A SINGLE SHOT TO THE TEMPLE IN AN ATLANTA SHOPPING CENTER.

THERE WERE REPORTS THAT BAYARD, WHO PIONEERED DEVELOPMENT OF NIGHT-VISION WEAPONS USED IN VIETNAM, HAD BEEN SEEN IN THE COMPANY OF DISSIDENT CUBANS IN THE ATLANTA AREA RECENTLY.

BAYARD, WHO RETIRED FROM THE ARMY AFTER HIS TOUR OF DUTY IN VIETNAM, ONCE WORKED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE-KEEPING MISSION UNDER THE LATE SECRETARY GENERAL DAG HAMMERSKJOLD. HE ALSO COMMANDED THE 1ST BRIGADE OF THE 87TH AIRBORNE ARMY DIVISION WHEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENT IT TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN 1965.

BUT HIS ACTIVITIES SINCE HIS 1970 RETIREMENT WERE CLOAKED IN MYSTERY.

AFTER RETURNING TO HIS HOME IN NEARBY MARIETTA, GA., BAYARD WENT TO WORK WITH ARMS DEALER MITCHEL L. WERBELL, WHO SAID SATURDAY. "HE WAS MY BUSINESS PARTNER. IF I CATCH UP WITH THE S.O.B. THAT KILLED BOB BAYARD, I'M GOING TO KILL HIM."

A NATIONAL MAGAZINE SAID LAST WINTER THAT BAYARD HAD BEEN OBSERVED TRAINING INSURGENTS ON THE BAHAMIAN ISLAND OF ABACO, BUT BAYARD DENIED THE REPORTS.

WERBELL SAID HE BELIEVES THE KILLING WAS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED.

"HE WAS A DAMN FINE SOLDIER. HE HAD NO ENEMIES," SAID WERBELL.

POLICE SAID BAYARD HAD WORKED AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND HAD BEEN A SECURITY CONSULTANT SINCE HIS RETIREMENT.

HE LEFT HOME THURSDAY AFTERNOON, TELLING HIS WIFE HE WAS GOING TO ATLANTA TO LOOK FOR A JOB.

THURSDAY NIGHT PATRONS OF AN ANSLEY MALL SHOPPING CENTER TAVERN CALLED POLICE AND SAID A MAN HAD BEEN BEATEN AND WAS LYING AT THE REAR OF A TREE-DOTTED COURTYARD AT THE MALL.

POLICE FOUND THE BODY SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT. IT CARRIED NO IDENTIFICATION, AND THE POCKETS HAD BEEN TURNED INSIDE OUT.

THE BODY WAS IDENTIFIED WHEN OFFICERS FOUND A COAT MATCHING BAYARD'S PANTS CRUMPLED ON THE FRONT FLOOR OF A CAR PARKED AT THE MALL. THEY CHECKED THE REGISTRATION OF THE CAR AND FOUND IT WAS BAYARD'S.

POLICE SAID THE CRUMPLED COAT MIGHT BE SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE BAYARD WAS "A TYPICAL, AGING MILITARY MAN. HE WAS ALWAYS CONSCIOUS OF HIS BEARING AND DIGNITY."

UPI 07-06 12:01 PED

(1975)

AAG (15-24) 3 re Mitchell, Winston, Werbell

ATLANTA

EX 104

NOT RECORDED

192 AUG 22 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

62-108665-A-

62-108665

FBI

Date: 1/29/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)REC-40
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-5-80 BY SP-5-RSDTO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-5435)
FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (97-50) (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *place cc in*Re Jacksonville report of SA [REDACTED] dated 8/21/74, Jacksonville airtel to Director dated 9/12/74, Jacksonville letter to Director dated 11/29/74, and Bureau letter to Jacksonville dated 12/13/74. *b7C*

Enclosed for the Bureau, Atlanta and Miami is one copy (xerox) of an article entitled "The Amazing New Country Caper" by ANDREW ST. GEORGE which appeared in the February, 1975 issue of Esquire Magazine.

The Bureau is requested to review enclosed article and advise if any investigation has been conducted concerning the alleged activities of the individuals mentioned in enclosed article.

Jacksonville indices reflect in LHM dated 9/12/74 with Jacksonville airtel to Bureau of same date in this case reports [REDACTED]

It is noted that Jacksonville indices are negative concerning JOHN MULDOON, WALTER MACKEN, TED ROUSSOS, COL. ROBERT BAYARD and FRANK BOND, all of whom are mentioned in enclosed article; however, Jacksonville files disclose information concerning [REDACTED]

Bureau letter to Jacksonville dated 12/8/69 under above caption disclosed that Bureau files do contain considerable amount of

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Miami (Info) (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Jacksonville

Approved: [Signature] 1/30/75
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

FEB 13 1975

M Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-24176

JK 97-50

information regarding the activities of



(b)(7)(C)

It is noted that until enclosed article came to the attention of Jacksonville, it was assumed by Jacksonville that the organization known as Friends of Abaco had been established in the United States to provide assistance to the citizens of Abaco who seemed intent on seceding from the Bahamas government; however, the enclosed article indicates that the planned movement for Abaco to secede from the Bahamas government originated in the United States and is presently being pursued in an active and aggressive campaign within the United States by the individuals mentioned in enclosed article. It, therefore, appears that a violation of the Neutrality Act rather than the Registration Act may be involved.

In view of the above, the interview of subject is being held in abeyance pending a review of this matter by the Bureau and receipt of any background information the Bureau may have concerning this movement and the individuals mentioned in enclosed article.

Information copies of this communication and enclosed article are being furnished to Atlanta and Miami Divisions in view of possible investigative interest in this matter and for possible future reference.

JK 97-50

LEADS

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION

At Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

Interview of subject being held in abeyance pending receipt of information and instructions from Bureau.

The Amazing New-Country Caper

by Andrew St. George

Capitalist revolution, the ultimate solution

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-5-80 BY SP-5 RSO/b, w

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 60

ESQUIRE - FEB -
1975

For the first time in history, the successful managers of America's economy—its entrepreneurs, financiers, merchandisers, investors—are talking rebellion. A kind of rebellion, anyway. There is no call to subvert the Republic, only to abandon it. In increasing numbers, America's most affluent and active elites are threatening to withdraw their funds, their assets, ultimately even themselves and their families from the centers of the U.S. economy, which many of them seem to consider done for. Nicholas von Hoffman, the acerbic and preternaturally foresighted columnist of *The Washington Post*, found that in some of mid-America's best executive clubs, "There is talk of buying gold coins and keeping them in the office safe, of owning a piece of land to retreat to when the trouble starts." The hero of the year's most durable best seller, *You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis*, by Harry Browne, is "Peter Panic," the quintessential American small investor. He is in flight from his own national economy. Transferring every penny he owns from U.S. investments into Swiss banks and South African gold stocks, Peter Panic practically doubles his worth from 1970 to '73; then he is ready to take the most important step—to find himself a secluded rural retreat to weather the nation's coming troubles.

But retreat where? That's the basic problem none of these doom-sayers grapples with. A seventy-five-thousand-dollar-a-year man who pulls up lock, stock and bond

investments to move to a secluded farmhouse may find there a measure of protection from random violence—or he may find, if real trouble starts, that in his isolation he's utterly defenseless.

Unless, of course, he has planned ahead—as far ahead and as carefully as the originators of what one can only call, for the moment, the Abaco Plan (it remains to be seen by events, of course, whether the Abaco planners were as wise and prescient as they were farsighted and careful). The originators of the Abaco idea were the first to implement the urge to abandon America with a concrete design, including a destination, provision for personal and financial safety, monetary reward and even a Utopian social program. Though the men behind Abaco are nearly the opposite of the commune-seekers of the late Sixties and early Seventies, their objectives are much the same. They seek a way out and a return to fundamental values, but their most fundamental value is the proposition that each of them should be many times a millionaire, untroubled by inflation.

By the time you read this, the men of Abaco may have accomplished the first stages of their program (in which case you will have read about them in the newspapers)—or they may have failed and be in the process of regrouping. But I'd like you to meet them as I did, at a lunch in Washington, D.C., last May.

"Cry 'Havoc!' and let slip the dogs of War"?

Date: FEB. 1975

Edition:

Author: ANDREW ST. GEORGE

Editor:

Title: THE AMAZING

NEW-COUNTRY CAPER

Character:

or

Classification: 97-50

Submitting Office: JACKSONVILLE

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

97-5435-8

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No, sir! Not here in Duke Zeibert's place you don't; this well-bred Washington restaurant admits no animals. Not even if they're wearing eighty-dollar Church's shoes. Not even if they happen to be the familiar old two-legged war hounds who were made immortal in the Shakespearean line, and who are being made fashionable again this year by the success of Frederick Forsyth's latest book, *The Dogs of War*.

Here we are in 1974, murky, angst-ridden, confusing old '74, and with Forsyth's novel a best seller, hailed as "soon to be a major movie," deferentially praised for its "reportorial realism," more and more people are talking about "the dogs of war" as if they knew what the phrase meant: an international conspiracy of financiers and killer commandos who wage mercenary mini-wars in the quest for maxipayoffs. What nonsense! A drink at Duke Zeibert's polished bar will give us a better view of reality than Fred Forsyth's collected works.

Take Mister Mitchell Livingston WerBell here, a ruddy, jovial, moustached chap, sipping his preprandial Tanqueray martini extra dry. It's obvious that if there were anything doggy or bellicose about WerBell, he wouldn't be lunching where he is—at the head of the old Duke's prize front corner table.

Or take the tall, well-tailored man sitting next to WerBell. It is plain at a glance that he looks and—having just been overheard asking, "May I have the pickles, please?"—sounds like a patrician

London clubman. And that's just what he is: Robert Hamilton, Baron of Belhaven and Stenton, a distinguished member of the House of Lords.

In fact, a good look at the legendary Mitch WerBell—millionaire firearms tycoon, designer of the world's best muzzle silencer, adventurer, friend of dictators and C.I.A. agents, manipulator of the luck of small nations—and at the seven men who are his luncheon guests today reminds us that, in real life, the strategy of private wars demands, first of all, *finesse*.

In Forsyth's telling, "the dogs of war" get together only to make hard-boiled conversation about "knocking off an entire republic" with the aid of World War II machine pistols laboriously concealed in oil drums. WerBell's world is different. A top executive of Defense Services International, Military Armaments Corporation and Sionics Inc., he designs and manufactures his own weaponry, which are recognized all over the world as the most sophisticated small arms obtainable. Having acquired a taste for irregular warfare as an O.S.S. commando leader behind Japanese lines in World War II, WerBell is rumored to have taken a hand in a long string of mini-wars since then, from the South China Sea to the Caribbean and the Mediterranean. But WerBell frowns on crass badinage, especially with food. At Zeibert's the table talk is mostly about gastronomy today, in part because the dill soups and soft-shell crabs are truly remarkable, in part because the host at the neighboring table is Clifton Daniel, the silver-haired Washington bureau chief of The New York Times.

But by the time coffee and Courvoisier arrive, Daniel and his party depart. WerBell lights a finely veined Montecruz double corona. "I talked to the island today," he says, and suddenly the table is all attention.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The island"—that's what this lunch is all about. The island is Abaco; not yet an independent republic, nor a center of commerce and finance, but by no means a negligible coral hump, either. In fact, Abaco is the second-largest landmass in the Bahamas—Great Abaco and Little Abaco, surrounded by a sprinkling of small reefs and cays, over seven hundred square miles of fertile tropical paradise. Mitch WerBell and his guests have come to Washington to discuss a project

straight out of a Forsyth script: the take-over of Abaco—an action that will allow these men to get themselves and their money profitably out of the U.S.

To be sure, any resemblance to popular fiction stops short with the basic idea. Commando politics is dead. It will no longer do to break open a case of bootleg hand grenades and storm the palace. In fact, Abaco has no palace. What it does have is six to seven thousand native inhabitants who lead lives ranging from quiet stagnation to mute poverty.

To be conquered, Abaco must be attacked—that fundamental aspect of territorial expansion has not changed in four thousand years—but in an age of psychological warfare, motivational research, subliminal propaganda and behavior modification, the tactics must be different. WerBell's first assault on Abaco has been psychological. With great skill and ruthless persuasiveness, the citizens of Abaco are convinced, step by step, that they must become an independent nation; that becoming an independent nation is the greatest, most rewarding thing in the whole wide world; that it is they, the citizenry of Abaco, who must urgently need and demand and fight for status as a self-governing commonwealth.

"I talked to the island for almost an hour this morning," WerBell repeats gently, now that everyone around the table is watching him with close attention. "They finally got the slips. They've already distributed half of them. They'll make a one-spot run this weekend and see how they score. They think it'll be sixty to sixty-five percent."

No translation is needed. As the Watergate tapes have demonstrated, men who share a secret scenario come to share a secret language, as if by osmosis. WerBell's remarks reveal that he has had a long-distance conversation this morning with one of his chief operatives on Abaco, using a clear phone line—i.e., a connection involving untapped phone numbers. (If the conversation had not involved a key agent on Abaco, and if the phone had been suspect, the conversation would have been brief.)

The agent on the island—most likely C. R. "Chuck" Hall, who has served as WerBell's principal operative on Abaco during most of the Summer of 1974—reported that the special courier who occasionally arrives from Miami aboard a small amphibian seaplane, bringing consignments which the Nassau au-

thorities are not supposed to see, had delivered a shipment of blank survey forms. These polling slips, devised by a prestigious U.S. opinion-research firm, are to monitor sentiment on Abaco in favor of independence—not just once, but week by week, as WerBell's psywar campaign unfolds.

Furthermore, WerBell learned this morning that a test sampling focused on a single Abaco settlement, perhaps Marsh Harbour or Fox Town, had been scheduled by his agents on Abaco for the coming weekend. The organizers expected to poll between sixty and sixty-five percent in favor of independence—an impressive score, reflecting the fact that the covert political campaign of WerBell and Co. is in its sixth month.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

*Bahamas
FLA*

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Are these people serious? They are indeed—not merely serious but experienced, powerful and farsighted. Three of WerBell's luncheon guests are former C.I.A. career officers, all three recently retired from its clandestine services branch, where they acquired invaluable experience in the manipulation, dismantling and rearranging of governments. John Muldoon, who is WerBell's principal agent in Washington, has served as a PolAd—a political adviser—in Vietnam and Africa. Walter Mackem has seen similar duty in a number of Southeast Asian countries, and Ted Roussos, a tanned, greying man, has been a senior C.I.A. clandestine services official in the Mediterranean—Italy, the Balkans, above all Greece—for almost twenty years before he retired last year to join, ostensibly, the management of the Astor, Washington's best Greek restaurant, long owned by his family.

These men are not war hounds or gunslingers. Their ethos and telos thrust not toward violence but toward control. They are technetronic conflict managers—planners, organizers, and only occasionally the manipulators of violent action. Muldoon is a tall, pink, deep-chested Irishman faithfully cast in the mold from which most of the chief inspectors of large American police departments seem to spring. Mackem looks like an Ivy League graduate instructor, blond, button-down, horn-rimmed, alert, with a Hong Kong Racquet Club tie to match his navy blazer. The pipe-smoking Roussos, in his flawlessly cut English tropicals, demonstrates what the French mean when they say

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distingué—the aging Charles Boyer plunked in a spy scenario, looking not so much the part of James Bond as his enigmatic superior, M. All three follow WerBell's briefing with small nods and half smiles of approval.

WerBell talks on, his eyes on the pearl-grey ash of his cigar, his growly voice low. There's work to be done—lots of it. The day known as U.D.I.—that is, the date when Abaco breaks away from the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the Unilateral Declaration of Independence—is tentatively set for New Year's Day of 1975. The operations required to seize control of the island have been disguised as the "uprising" of an "autonomous, locally organized independence movement" with such amazing skill that none of the world's major press has spotted what is going on. A number of seemingly local organizations and deceptively "ad hoc" groups have sprung up to handle those activities that cannot be kept from public view—propaganda, organization, and so forth. There are: the Abaco Independence Movement (known as A.I.M.); the Abaco Development Council; Friends of Abaco; the "Prosperity '74" Economic Conference on Abaco.

Every one of these cover organizations has been clandestinely created, financed and managed from WerBell's headquarters in Powder Springs, a suburb of Atlanta. To coordinate their activities—propaganda, recruitment, proselytization, the importation of distinguished

guest speakers from the U.S. who preach the independence gospel buttressed by a variety of economic and political promises—a carefully camouflaged "forward headquarters" has been set up in Miami. A large, deceptively suburban house at 1666 S.W. Twelfth Street hides a high-powered SSB radio station, a "dispatch center" for handling cargo traffic with Abaco via a small seaplane, and a halfway house for promising independence militants who are discreetly flown to Miami. On arrival, the independence activists are either enrolled in political indoctrination courses held in Miami, or, having been provided with plane tickets under various cover names, they are flown farther north to a training base near Atlanta, where they receive paramilitary training under the command of a former U.S. infantry officer, Col. Robert Bayard.

Col. Bayard, a tall, leathery man in the Gary Cooper mold, with grey eyes and a shock of reddish brown hair, is the officer in charge of "special personnel." Young, muscular, unattached Abaconian independence enthusiasts, whose commitment to the cause of U.D.I. is especially strong, are given seven weeks of supersecret instruction in the use of small arms, demolition devices and other commando skills at the proving grounds of Mitch WerBell's arms company. Proving grounds? Well, WerBell makes plenty of gadgets that bear testing. His companies produce a deadly sniper rifle, "accurized," automat-

ed, utterly silent, with the built-in capability of plugging a beer can at a thousand yards—"We guarantee this much," says WerBell—and a special sighting device which enables the rifleman to fix his target day or night. With Gordan Ingram, WerBell has designed and produces the incredible Ingram, a miniaturized submachine gun no larger than the familiar .45 service automatic, eight hundred rounds per minute, the whole shooting match about as noisy as a very fast Ping-Pong match—"pac... pac... pac-pacpac"—the barrel is a patented WerBell silencer. There is plenty of "sophisticated equipment" to test. But among visitors who have been invited there more than once, the place—electronic security fencing, the dog patrols, the imperious warning signs, the helipad for combat choppers, the airstrip for the compact Learjet—among people who call Mitch by his first name, the place is known as "the farm."

Training special personnel is a rigorous regime, and Col. Bayard keeps himself in shape; at Zeibert's he takes grilled liver and a single beer, and lunches in silence, seldom intervening in the discussion, occasionally glancing at his wrist chronometer—he must be back at the farm by nightfall, and as a mere colonel, he must "fly commercial"—no Learjets pre-warmed on the ready strip.

Setting out the final phases of the Abaco take-over campaign, Wer-



Abaco's head honcho: millionaire, ideologue and philosopher Michael Oliver.



Ah, yes, the seven thousand native inhabitants; after the revolution, every Abaconian will get a certificate like this one, worth one acre of homestead land absolutely free.

Bell sounds as smoothly and playfully Machiavellian as the senior account executive of a medium-sized ad agency plotting a tricky but not really *make-or-break* media blitz. The support of the locals is essential: "To get it, we're gonna change their self-image." It's easy; just listen. We're gonna use only the *truth*. Abaconians think of themselves . . . well, as people of *modest* means. In reality, they're beggars hunkered on a mountain of gold. And this is by no means another hollow hype. No effective pay-war concept is.

Stretching across the central and southern reaches of Abaco there are 300,000—*three hundred thousand*—acres of undeveloped prime land, potentially, and by no means unrealistically, worth hundreds of millions of dollars. This is virgin soil. Under British colonial rule these were crown lands, reserved for the sovereign, and now, under the newly self-governing Bahamas Commonwealth, administered by the Pindling government in Nassau, they're still government land, strictly no trespassing for private citizens.

Just suppose, the scenario goes, that on January 1, 1975, good old torpid hung over "sorry-general-the-switchboard-is-closed" New Year's Day, Great Abaco and Little Abaco and all the lesser cays, reefs and coralback adjacent thereto, declare themselves an independent republic. This vast virgin acreage would be—*up for grabs*. Every native-born Abaconian could line up for his divvy.

"Will he get it?" asks Ted Roussos at the restaurant.

"Ohoho, you bet your boots," says WerBell. "Here, see if I can find this stuff. . . ." He flips through his attaché case, custom-made by Peal's of London, pulls out some gold-rimmed, elaborately printed bonds. "Here . . . the Abaco National Land Trust Beneficiary Share Certificate. And here's the other gizmo, the Land Entitlement Certificate. This says every native Abaconian adult gets his one-acre homesite free and clear after independence. And on the beneficiary share, he'll get some of the major lease revenues. Here's the tender, lays it all on the line. You bet they'll get a share. Provided, the tender says right here, 'Provided that the political situation in Abaco is just and fair.'"

"Just and fair," says Roussos softly. "Of course, just and fair. If the National Land Whatnot gives each native a one-acre homesite, it will give them all, man, woman and

children all together, one percent of their own land. Who will decide what's just and fair?"

"Ah . . . probably I will."

There he is . . . the low voice, the bony figure in the forty-nine-dollar Robert Hall drip-dry suit, the jacket bulge between chest and armpit contouring not the familiar shoulder holster but a Hewlett-Packard minicalculator: Mike Oliver likes sitting at the far end of the table with a notebook beside the butter plate. He has lunched here prudently and salubriously on nothing but cold fish and iced tea and with a health-conscious frown for the vapor of two-dollar cigars, staring intently at every speaker in turn, now staring at Ted Roussos over the remains of his cold jellied salmon with the deep-eyed concentration of a man whose daimon senses a challenge. "You have a good point, a small point but a good point. 'Just' and 'fair' are only words until somebody decides what they are supposed to mean. On Abaco, I will decide. That's the big point, isn't it?"

Right you are, Mike. Chesty Mitch WerBell and Big Jack Muldoon and Smart Walt Mäckem and Courtly Lord Belhaven in their bespoken three-hundred-dollar suits and club ties and hand-rubbed Peal's cases, and Bob Bayard in his craggy silence, and all the other N.C.P. staff (New-Country Project is what *that* stands for) and special personnel drawing contract pay on or about Abaco are ultimately only meant to enforce what Mike Oliver considers just and fair and desirable. Ted Roussos knows it, too; he resigns from the project the day after the luncheon meeting. But no one else does. Why should they? Mike Oliver is here, after all, not just as the founder and constitutional creator of a perfectly serious American new-country movement, but in representation of a powerful syndicate of financial backers. It is, above all, Oliver who is making independence an imminent reality for the citizens of Abaco, most of whom have never heard his name.

But among the driven, troubled, questing financiers of America, Oliver is more than a name. To many business leaders he's a miracle worker, a minor prophet on the crumbling walls of the city, a far-sighted sentry registering the approach of the forces of darkness. For a specter is haunting America—a new apparition of four space-age horsemen: Inflation, Unemployment, Depression and Chaos. And

providentially, at this critical juncture in mid-1974, Michael C. Oliver, association with Mitchell WerBell, offers the driven rich an alternative: not just some backcountry hidey-hole, but citizenship and residence in an entirely new country; a newborn commonwealth wholly dedicated to the protection of private wealth and the survival—indeed, the revival—of the classic free-enterprise system.

Long before the Dow hit the five hundreds, and coffee went up to fifty cents a cup, long before old people began eating dog food and farmers dumping their calves into ditches, Mike Oliver foresaw that the free-enterprise economy was doomed in America. It sounded strange at first, coming from Mike Oliver, this single-minded belief in devaluation, decline and fall, for in the mid-Sixties the dollar was still the fixed star of the economic firmament, the U.S. economy was booming, and Oliver himself seemed the very embodiment of the American dream of success: a European immigrant to the U.S. at eighteen, he had made his first million by thirty (real-estate development, construction) and 1965 saw him living on a charming wooded estate in Nevada with a pretty wife named Betty and three lively children. Approaching fifty, Oliver was the president of several medium-sized corporations, a settled, influential community leader and the employer of a ravishingly beautiful secretary named Vicky ~~Jo~~ Todd, who was crowned Miss Nevada in 1970. Yet for almost ten years, where other businessmen and economists saw only progress and prosperity, Oliver divined a long-range trend toward depression and disaster.

Worldwide travel and an intense reading of economics helped convince him by 1965 that, as he told a visitor years later, "They're going to screw up the money." He felt certain that debauchery of the dollar would lead to political crisis, inflation, and ultimately to some sort of dictatorship.

"Once I saw that the dollar was kaput, that whatever the government did would only make matters worse, I dumped my stocks and bonds and switched to a strong position in gold coins. Everyone laughed, except my friends; my friends said I'd gone crazy. Well, as you know, it turned out that I'd made some pretty sharp bets in the money market, and instead of calling to suggest where I could get some psychotherapy, my friends called to (Continued on page 151)

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(Continued from page 64) ask where I was getting my investment tips. And, while I began making some real money by '69-'70, it wasn't because I had good financial advice. Just the opposite was true: all the investment advisers and trust officers and analysts and forecasters and market consultants were betting the other way, they couldn't read the handwriting even when their noses were against the wall, and so—I beat the market. Let me tell you, not many people do. And the way it happened, it wasn't any tips or charts or portfolio managers; what really happened was that by 1965 I'd become a student—a disciple, really—of Professor Ludwig von Mises."

Professor von Mises, the longest-lived (ninety-two), most prolific (nineteen books) and least self-effacing economist of the Austrian School founded by Böhm-Bawerk, died in 1973 in New York City (where he'd been teaching since 1940) just as, after a half century of obscurity and neglect, his teachings began to enjoy a renaissance here, much the way Karl Marx came into vogue in Eastern Europe at about the time the siege guns of the Red Army became audible in the distance.

Had more people listened to Von Mises in time, there would be more gold millionaires like Oliver today, and although not many did, the professor's tiny coterie of admirers often compared him in epochal stature to Karl Marx—a Marx of ultraconservative capitalistic convictions, of course.

Von Mises was a polymath and his teachings are complex, but some of the principal doctrines are not difficult to grasp. Von Mises believed that human freedom and laissez-faire capitalism were one and the same thing. He had passionate, sacramental faith in the market, not as a mere institution—the sort of vulgar "computer" seen by Keynesians which the government can tinker with whenever it needs to—but as a metaphysical process which regulates all human affairs. Much as one cannot hope to fix a fine watch with a bung starter, Von Mises was convinced that government could not intervene in economic affairs, in the providential workings of the market, without causing damage. "Interventionism" was a self-defeating, vicious circle: the first governmental intrusion into business necessitated a second to stem the ravages of the first, then a third one to undo the worst consequences of the second; then a fourth intervention to alleviate the trauma of the third . . . Von Mises despised "interventionists," the whole brainless, sniveling lefty lot of economists, bankers, policy planners, sociologists, who advocated governmental participation in *anything* with an economic aspect; he even opposed free public education above the grade-school level. And Von Mises was evangelical in his belief that unless mankind learned to value, adopt and defend laissez-faire capitalism as its paramount social system, it was headed for chaos and slavery.

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Chaos and tyranny—that is what Mike Oliver foresaw as early as 1965, the inevitable result of America's "interventionist" and "collectivist" fiscal debauchery. That he made millions of dollars in gold profits along the way did not really reassure Oliver, it merely confirmed his premonitions. Of course, the profits helped: to people who tend to think in terms of money—that is, most of us—they seemed to prove that Oliver had something.

To tell the world what he had, Oliver wrote a book in 1968: *A New Constitution for a New Country*. Printed privately, never noticed in a book review, written in pedestrian declaratory style, the book has thus far sold 19,400 copies through the mail—proving that there does exist that contradictory thing, a genuine underground best seller.

The subtitle on the cover reads: "Has the Time Come To Abandon the United States?" Oliver's answer is a firm "Yes." The book tells why, and how. "The United States can no longer be saved from severe crisis. . . . Though not yet under complete tyranny, prevalence of totalitarian ideas and increased use of suppressive measures prove that the end of freedom is in sight [in America]. . . . [Only] those who arrange for a timely departure will escape the coming horror."

The book is not a tract; it's a plan of action. If Ludwig von Mises is indeed the Karl Marx of monetary libertarianism, and Harry Browne, the best-selling author who invented Peter Pan's, perhaps its Bakunin, its prolific pan-destructionist, then Mike Oliver is its Fidel Castro—the ultimate militant who redefines the doctrine in terms of total action. Browne's book, advocating that self-sufficient people withdraw to "retreat homes" for safety, has snowballed into an all-season best seller; but it's Mike Oliver who is about to show them how to do it.

"The person with self-respect has a right to preserve his life and freedom," Oliver's book reassures the reader. "But he has no duty to stay in a country whose government policies will destroy him."

The country Oliver is describing isn't Nazi Germany; history is a cruel joker—this time around, it's the United States. "Means for effective action to save freedom in the United States in the foreseeable future no longer exist. Thus, the freedom-loving person has no choice: leave, or be destroyed."

Fortunately, "a surprising number of nearly uninhabited, yet quite suitable places for establishing a new country still exist. . . . The exact location of the new country cannot be revealed at this time. Yet, one has but to look at the western hemisphere to find that places for establishing a new, fair-sized country still exist."

And now, that "fair-sized country" has been found. Its conquest is within Mike Oliver's reach. How things have changed in the few years since 1968! A powerful consortium of frightened new-country seekers, wealthy and influential men who would have laughed at

Mike Oliver's strictures a short while ago, are supporting his campaign with money and anything else that might be required. Whatever you need, Mike; just say the word, Mike. And the most important acquisition of Oliver's well-endowed New-Country Project has been the meeting and the alliance with Mitch WerBell and his semi-business, paramilitary organization. Now it's the Oliver-WerBell organization, at least so far as Abaco is concerned. Special personnel are interviewed, recruited, briefed: Walter Muckem, the scholarly young ex-C.I.A. officer leaves for the Bahamas on his first assignment, Big John Muldoon rents a suite in the Lafayette Building in midtown Washington, Ralph McMullen is dispatched to Miami, along with a pale, quiet former British intelligence officer known only as Grant who is a communications specialist hired to run wireless traffic with the WerBell-Oliver organization's agent network on Abaco. . . . coded wireless traffic, five-digit groups and all that jazz, the way a proper intelligence station does it. The skeptical Ted Roussos is soon replaced with another U.S. ex-intelligence officer who is not merely enthusiastic, this lean young hard-charger named Charles Boyle, he is best of all black; off he goes to work among the silent, sun-wrinkled fishermen and lobster trappers of Abaco.

And yet who but Mike Oliver is destined to comprehend it, to encompass it, to direct it all? Who but Oliver understands that the campaign for Abaco is not another banana-republic land grab, that this is an ideological, yes, a moral movement? Who makes sure that the ideas of free enterprise and unfettered market capitalism find some expression in every leaflet, pamphlet or newsletter that the Oliver-WerBell organization produces for distribution on Abaco? **AIM DEMANDS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES WHICH WILL ELIMINATE THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT TO ARBITRARILY LIMIT PERSONAL RIGHTS! AIM DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE END TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. AIM DEMANDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A 'LAND TRUST'!**

Do the silent, bare-legged men and women of Abaco really demand all this? Why ask? Mike Oliver has it all thought out for them. Auteur of a remote-controlled independence scenario, he means to be a *bon patron*—not just the remote manipulator, but in time the efficient and productive manager of the affairs of Abaco. One question remains to be settled here at lunch.

"We are sure that our special personnel will seize and hold control on Abaco when U.D.I. comes," Oliver says, turning directly to Lord Belhaven. "What I'm still worried about is the attitude of the British government. The Pindling regime in Nassau will urge military intervention by the British when they realize that their constabulary is no match for our men. We want to be sure that intervention does not take place. Do you think you can do it?"

Lord Belhaven is an urbane, unflappable veteran of over ten years in the House of Lords. He is an enormous im-

provement over the first British lobbyist Oliver attempted to retain to represent the interests of the Abaco campaign in London—a Scotsman named John Mitchell with a reputation for being mean-tempered and overbearing; a late lieutenant colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who was serving a term in Parliament as a Conservative.

Colin "Mad Mitch" Mitchell was a shock. Brought over to WerBell's Atlanta estate on the usual all-expenses-paid trip to meet some of Abaco's sponsors, Mitchell turned out to be abrasive and relentlessly acquisitive. To help Abaco along, he wanted a large fee . . . a very large fee. His visit was not a success.

Lord Belhaven is different. Keeping an eye on Oliver, calmly but as carefully as the American is watching him, he decides not to explain the complexities of influencing Her Majesty's Government. "Oh, absolutely," he tells Oliver with an encouraging smile. "Not to worry. I don't think London really cares what happens in the Bahamas, you know—too many bloody miseries at home. I've already tabled a question on Abaco for next week in the House, and we'll keep up the pressure, I'll promise you that. By the time U.D.I. is due . . . no, I don't think we should worry too much about serious trouble from London."

"Well, U.D.I. is all set: New Year's Day," says Oliver. His face is suddenly different; the intense stare turns into a warm, almost affectionate grin. "Until then, good luck, everybody, and back to work. There's lots to be done."

The men rise in silent agreement. The *Tischgespräch* is over: within twenty-four hours the Oliver-WerBell organization is back in high gear. The path to U.D.I. is lined with a thousand tasks; connections to be coupled, mingled parameters separated, contingencies re-planned, "operational capabilities" to be "actuated." *Robert Anthony Hamilton*

Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, thirteenth Baron of Belhaven and Stenton, jets back to London overnight, pensively sipping Isle of Islay Scotch in a front-cabin V.I.P. seat. A fortnight or so is spent planning and tabling motions, and on June 10, at half past two of the clock, with the House of Lords reassembled after the Whitsun recess, the Lord Chancellor on the Woolsack, the Bishop of Portsmouth having read the proper prayers, Lord Belhaven rises to address the peers of the realm in a voice of singular gravity:

"My Lords, I beg leave to ask the Question which stands in my name on the Order Paper. The Question was as follows: To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they intend to make to the Government of the Bahamas urging them to cease their harassment of the people of Abaco."

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, parliamentary undersecretary of state, stands to respond for the government: "My Lords, the Abaco Islands are an integral part of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, which became an independent sovereign

State on July 10, 1973. It would not, therefore, be appropriate for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to seek to intervene in the internal affairs of the Bahamas."

Lord Belhaven and Stenton: "My Lords, I thank the noble Lord for that reply and appreciate what he says. . . . And although the people of Abaco have not, on the recent record, demonstrably suffered harassment, and Lord Belhaven knows it, there is a subliminal sense in which it's all quite true. To lure the government into proclaiming and reiterating the principle of nonintervention in the newly independent Bahamas is one of the subtler goals of Lord Belhaven's strategy."

Lord Goronwy-Roberts is densely, gratifyingly energetic about it all: "My Lords, this is the case of an independent country. . . . My Lords, independence is independence." If that dictum hardens into dogma, if only by sheer force of repetition, the Oliver-WerBell organization will have a free hand on Abaco: Washington, for its part, is not likely even to consider intervention. In the meanwhile, Lord Belhaven has once again, as on a number of previous occasions, impressed upon the House of Lords that the plucky, oppressed little Abaco suffers.

In Powder Springs, Georgia, where Col. Bayard is sweating five special personnel trainees from Abaco down at the machine-gun range behind the fishpond of Mitch WerBell's farm, it is nine o'clock in the morning. Dusty, strained, popeyed from the jabbing of rapid-fire recoils, the colonel and his boys, whose diurnal "duty tour" begins at six a.m., take a break. In boxy little electric carts of the sort used by golfers, they roll silently across the close-cropped lawn of the WerBell estate, up to the manor house where they draw "midmorning rations"—country ham sandwiches, pecan biscuits, cold milk in fourteen-ounce glasses. Then it's down to the rifle range for three hours of marksmanship instruction with a remarkable training device devised by WerBell himself: a standard 7.62 N.A.T.O. military rifle converted to fire .22 long-rifle cartridges. It's a low-cost, low-noise, practically recoil-free way to teach a man how to hit a Dr Pepper can at seventy-five yards with a military firearm, and it works: the men who make it through this drill are thereafter known, in the special WerBellian nomenclature compounded from the lingo of World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the intelligence establishment's invisible war, as "sniper qualified." They are, too.

Six hundred miles or so southward as the courier plane flies, the Oliver-WerBell organization's Miami headquarters is humming with activity. Vicky Jo Todd, the long-legged, melting-diamond-eyed Miss Nevada of 1970—who, having married one of Mike Oliver's young vice-presidents, is now known nonprofessionally as Mrs. Ralph McMullen—is busy preparing a "packet pickup" for the pilot who makes the biweekly liaison-plane run to Abaco. Into the carefully masking-taped cargo cartons go letters to agents on Abaco; spare parts

for a shortwave set on the blink; books (Ayn Rand: *For the New Intellectual*); packages of bumper stickers and windshield stickers for panel trucks apostrophizing the Pindling government's incompetence and corruption, written by Oliver's executive assistant Dave Scholl; and bunches of other goodies best shipped directly and informally since they would only annoy the Bahamas government if spotted passing through the regular customs channels.

Two weeks have passed since that table d'hôte at Duke Zeibert's, and Mike Oliver, having flown more than twenty thousand miles, is back in Washington at the Gramercy Inn (single room, \$28.50) talking on the phone to Mitch WerBell, who is also back in Washington but at the grand luxe Madison Hotel (Monroe Suite, \$95 daily). Oliver is expecting an important visitor—important because, however well devised and executed the Abaco plan may be, it cannot succeed without investors and colonists—new citizens for an all-new country. This afternoon there is to be a "participant briefing" for just such a prospect. He is Frank Bond of Baltimore, owner of Holiday Spas, a far-flung physical-culture chain. Bond, a spectacularly successful young tycoon known to hold strong libertarian views, has expressed his interest in buying a share of the Abaco project, and I am able to sit in on the briefing while Oliver explains his dreams for the future of Abaco.

Frank Bond arrives late, after eleven at night, accompanied by a short, greying lawyer and an air of coiled impatience. Bond is young, unexpectedly young for a self-made millionaire, slim, dark, dressed in a black suit which looks rich but somehow too nouveau. He has already had at least one long talk with Oliver, but the attorney, as he puts it, "knows from nothing" about Abaco. It's just as well, for assembled to greet the two potential participants there are Col. Bayard, Mitch WerBell and of course Oliver—a synergized trio wound up to deliver a socko briefing.

The lawyer begins with the usual question about Abaco as a potential tax shelter, and Oliver fields it with practiced ease.

"Keep in mind what we are building on Abaco is not a tax-shelter nation," he says. "It's a tax-free nation. Have you read any of our planning papers? Have you seen my book? The constitution? No? Well, maybe Frank told you"—the lawyer shakes his head dubiously. "Anyhow, basically what we are structuring on Abaco is this . . . maybe I better read it to you from the constitution . . . 'Preamble: We, the people of Abaco' . . . and so on . . . here' . . . that

the only true and proper function of government is to protect its citizens from force and fraud, and that this government is limited to that function only.' And here on the next page: 'Government is limited to protection against force and fraud, and may not impose any social or economic structure upon any persons or entities within its jurisdiction . . . because, you see, we say here further down that government

is ' . . . hired by participants to protect their personal rights against external and internal force and fraud.' " "What you mean to say . . ." says the lawyer.

"Well, for instance, you see what we mean if you go to page thirty-eight," Oliver overrides him. "Here Article Twenty-seven says—this is *Fiscal Matters*—that 'No government agency, branch or level shall pass any law, regulation or other restriction with the effect of establishing a legal tender or otherwise requiring the acceptance of any form of money, currency, coin or other medium of exchange; except as provided by voluntary contracts or by mutual consent voluntarily arrived at between persons or entities.' And here, down at paragraph four: 'The financing of government activities shall be accomplished by voluntary payment of premiums by persons wishing to participate in the services of government. . . . Do you follow what this means? First off: the government of the independent Republic of Abaco will have no power to issue money. This is very important, more important than . . . Frank knows how important this is. Private financial houses will issue all our money and they'll guarantee it. There will be no Federal Deposit Insurance on Abaco, no government loan guarantees or banking regulations. Nothing like the Federal Reserve. No central bank, as you can see—no central bank, no involvement with the International Monetary Fund."

"The money will be backed in gold," says the lawyer questioningly.

"The money will be in gold, at least some of it," says Oliver. "Some of us who were the first participants have drawn up the charter for a bank, and we will issue the 'rand,' the basic unit containing .23 troy ounces of gold—a handy medium-sized coin worth about fifty dollars at present rates. Named after Ayn Rand, you understand, not after the South African rand. There'll be quarters and perhaps quintals, the quintal worth just about ten dollars. Then of course we'll have to have paper money, backed either in gold or other stable assets. All fully gold-convertible—you want your wages in gold, you just pay the issuer a visit."

"And if an issuer defaults . . ." says the lawyer softly.

"They won't default," says Oliver. "The assets will have to be there, covering the value of the issue, and if there's any funny business, it's long jail terms for everybody and his accountant—that would be first-degree fraud. But of course self-regulation will probably suggest that issuers carry bankruptcy insurance for triple safety—privately written insurance, mind you."

"And public services—I'm thinking of the police, the judges, garbage collection, you know what I mean—those will be financed by whom?" asks the lawyer.

"They'll be financed by voluntary premiums," says Oliver. "Voluntary in the sense that you go shopping voluntarily—nobody rattles handcuffs at you to make you buy groceries, but you buy some just the same, week after week."

Those who pay the yearly premiums will be known as 'participants' and they'll be entitled to the services the government provides; those who don't, won't be. Whatever services private business can provide competitively will be left to private enterprise."

"Like the police?" the lawyer smiles. "There's a cute deal—if you don't pay your premiums, they can't arrest you for overtime parking."

"Well, no. Not really," says Oliver. "They can't arrest you for overtime parking *anyhow*, because this government won't have the right to tell you how long you should stop your car at the curb—why should it? But if you're guilty of force or fraud, you'll be arrested whether you are a paid-up participant or not. What a nonparticipant won't have will be the right to conduct civil litigation, to set up a surrogate trust, to collect damages on a tort, and so forth."

"What sort of a government will it be, anyhow?" asks Bond. "I mean as an organization. How will it be run?"

"Well, in some ways it'll run just like the government here," says Oliver. "Just like the U.S. Government. The constitution calls for a bicameral legislature. An assembly elected on a proportional basis and a senate. And there, you see, the similarity stops. Abaco will have no foreign service like the State Department, only trade representatives in countries where business demands it. It will have no public school system. Beyond the fourth grade, there'll be only private schools, privately maintained."

"No school system," says the lawyer. "Why not?"

"Because what is called the school system in the United States is really an indoctrination system," says Oliver. "It's a system for bureaucrats to brainwash young people in favor of collectivism and statism."

"And socialism," says Bond approvingly.

"Yes. In the high schools and colleges, in favor of outright socialism," says Oliver. "This is not to say Abaco won't have an educational system of its own kind, but every school will have to be financed privately, by the families of the students or private benefactors. It will mean, here and there, some hardship, some long-term borrowing, maybe—and that will be made feasible at very low interest, I expect—but collectively it will mean the survival of freedom in its one essential provenance—in the minds of the next generation. Because, you see," Oliver holds his bony finger before his face to silence all interruptions, "Abaco is not going to be another banana republic. That's not the point; I wouldn't spend an hour's time just to make some money that way. The point is that the Republic of Abaco will be, first of all, a moral experiment, a place where we'll try to keep individual freedom alive even if it doesn't survive in America."

"But won't you need an army?" says Bond doubtfully.

"Oh, sure, Abaco will have its armed

peace-keeping forces, because that is what they will be. Abaco will *not* make war on another land. All *voluntary*, of course. Here soldiers start out all wrong. They are made to swear a mortal oath and stand to attention for the national anthem. Abaco won't have a national anthem, because the government of Abaco will have no suprapersonal, para-legal, special powers, it will function only as the hired servant of the participants who pay for it. The Abaco peace-keeping volunteers won't be made to salute any metaphysical emblems, or take theistic pledges the government has no right to invoke; they will sign a two-year or five-year or any-year contract, as the conditions may demand, just like any hired craftsmen. I suspect it will be a damn good little force."

"Well," says the lawyer, who has been glancing at his watch with rude frequency. "Well, Frank, if you think..."

"Yes," says Bond, rising too, "we gotta go. Call you in the morning, Mike, and we'll talk."

"One more question," says the lawyer. "You got the natives, five, ten thousand natives..."

"Seven thousand," says Mitch WerBell, "maybe eight or nine at the most, if some who are working in the hotels in Nassau return after independence."

"Right, say eight thousand natives," says the lawyer. "How can you be sure they'll buy all this—vote for your constitution and all that? After all, the place *belongs* to the natives."

"Well, we're training quite a few natives with leadership potential," says WerBell. "Political indoctrination, and so on. They'll organize a following, maybe half the population, that'll go along with us, vote the way they're supposed to. And Bob here, Colonel Bayard, he's also training some natives with good potential, except he's training *his* boys how to shoot at a moving target without missing. And we figure the natives who won't buy what we tell 'em—they'll listen to Bob Bayard's boys."

"Fine, call you tomorrow, nice to've metcha, bye..." And Frank Bond and his counsel are gone. Mike Oliver is depressed. "God almighty, I talk too much... What do you think, Mitch?" For an instant, he is as drained as an actor after the performance. "Shoot, Mike, you were *great*..." WerBell is gung-ho as ever, but Oliver is already peeling off his shirt. "I'm going to bed. G'night everybody."

But at breakfast it's a different story. "Frank called before eight this morning—he's really turned on," says Oliver. "He's putting up ten thousand cash as a sort of foothold on Abaco, he said, and next week we'll talk serious money. He *loves* the project."

"As long as it looks like a good deal," WerBell growls in a hung over voice.

"That's what his lawyer said," Mike says happily. "And I told them, no, as long as you care for freedom, because *that's* the big point. And you know what Frank said? He said, 'Mike, you

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

10

(b)(1)

(S)

~~SECRET~~

REC-5 163-37482-23 16643
February 7, 1975
ABACO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

(b)(1)

(S)

Attached for your information is a copy of an article that appeared in Esquire magazine for February, 1975, captioned, "The Amazing New-Country Caper," by Andrew St. George. This article appears to pertain to the referenced matter and mentions some of the individuals named in the referenced enclosure. (u)

In accordance with your request we have checked our files concerning the individuals underlined in the referenced enclosure and no additional pertinent information concerning their involvement in the captioned matter was located. (u)

Enclosure

163-37482

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(1)

VHN:jmr
(6)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 3/16/80

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NOTE:

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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REASON FOR EXTENSION 2, 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-7-2005
DECLASSIFICATION 3-4-8005
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4 FEB 18 1975

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

22 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

163-37482-23

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Am 10/10/65

1965

and the Maholo Ray operation
in the Dominican Republic.
I first met Mr. Wirth in Cuba
1965 when he stated that he
was a CIA agent. I later
~~met~~ saw him at Miami
shipyards 615 SW 2nd Ave
in the company of Frank Castro,
a CIA agent. They were aboard
the Motor Vessel (TLAS)
a CIA radar. I later met
him in the home of Ben (SEPT 66)
Victor Hemming, he was in
the company of from Denkin
another man and a woman.
He stated at that time that
his name was Eric Strahl.
I later met him in a motel
room on SW 25th Ave
just south of the Tamiami
Trail in November 1966. He

He stated that his name
was Mr Wilson. Mr Georges
and Rene Le La Vois were
present. I later met Mr
Werbell at the Red Coast
gulf on Biscayne Beach
here in Miami in March
1967. He stated that the
reason that the government drops
the indictment was that they
could not prosecute one of
their own. He was accompanied
at this time by about 4 men
who kept changing their names.
I was with Ralph Slaughter at
this time. Mr Werbell has long
been associated with Mr Thomas
B. De Wolf and Colonel Paul

L E Hellmell Miami attorney
info are connected with Red
society a CDA front. In fact
Red society was set up by
Herb Hellmell De Wolf and
Lt Col John M. Carthy
Burma during World War 2
Red society still operates as
a CDA operation. I do not
believe that Mr Bates or
Mr Morris were advised by
the Central Intelligence Agency
that they were involved because
of National Security

Yours Truly
M J X Carthy

I am not interested in embarrassing
the government but by notifying the
press and would rather keep this
among interested parties only at
this time. 944

Case# 69-335-Cr-CF So Dist of FL

69-335

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES
RECEIVED

DEC 15 1969

Dear Judge Fulton

CHARLES B. FULTON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Thursday

SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF
FLORIDA

Your Honor, I feel that a grave miscarriage of justice took place in your Honorable Court yesterday. I realize that National Security must be protected, but I feel to see why it is protected. I feel exposed myself and the other defendants. My Attorney Mr. Ritz is scared of the C & R and has been so a number of times. I wanted to take the stand to testify in my own behalf. I'm now asking for a hearing in front of the Honorable Court without jury or press so that I may make a deposition which will contain the facts, information. On the 5th day of March 1969 I received a call from Jay Mallin, a number 945

receptist at the Center for Advanced
International Studies at the University
of Miami. Mr. Mullen told me that
if we needed weapons that he had
talked to someone in the Intelligence
Community in Washington who had
told him that we should contact
Mr. Fred Brown (Sionics, INC.)
in Atlanta. Mr. Mullen stated that
he had never met Mr. Brown but
had been given a Code of that
of pass to leave. (Gold, Floor). Mr.
Mullen also told me that Mr. Brown
was an associate of Mitchell Barnett
Weber III. I know Mr. Weber
as an agent of the Central Intelligence
Agency from his own work and
at a number of occasions.

On 6 March 1969 I placed a call
to the number in Atlanta and
used the code word Gold flow.
I was advised that Mr. Brown, was
not there but would call my back.
On Friday the seventh of March 1969
Mr. Brown called me at my home
(PHONE 371 4017) and stated that
he was Goldflow. He offered arms
and technical assistance and a meeting
was set up for Monday, March 11
1969 in Atlanta. Since I was
assigned to the Southern District of
Florida I traveled by Delta Airlines
under the name of M. Davis. Mr.
Howard Davis accompanied me
he used the name H. Davis.
We arrived in Atlanta at approx
947

immediately 10 AM. and, proceeded directly
to the Browns office in Black
tree street. In the outer office was
a woman secretary and a young man
about 30 years of age. We were
brought into Mrs. Brown's private
office and a conversation took
place. Mr. Brown wanted to know
what type and how many arms
we needed. He stated that he
(Mr. Brown) worked for the former
agency as Mitch Mitchell Zenger
ston Werbel III and that he could
get all clearances from that Dept
and C.I.D. I made up a list of
weapons that were needed and
left the list with Mr. Brown's
secretary. I was told to contact
948

him in 15 days. When we arrived
in Miami we learned that Baker
had been killed that day. I made
no further contact with Mr Brown
as camp was broken up. I did stay
in contact with Mr Miller who was
to contact State Department when
we made any action on sail, so that
the US Government would be advised that
it was Col Lee and not some
Communist group. I ask your
Honor for a hearing in which I
would request the phone records
of my telephone (371 4517) Mr
Brown's phone which I don't know
the phone records for Agents are
for the month of March 1964
I would also request the passenger
949

manifest of Delta airline flight
from Miami to Atlanta which left
Miami sometime around 6 pm
11 March 1969 and for Delta
flight Atlanta to Miami which would
have Miami around 1 pm 11 March
1969. I waive my rights to request
that Attorney General [unclear]
request that no one except interested
parties be allowed to hear this
testimony. Your Honor would waive
the National Security Act. I feel
that if this is not done a grave
mystery will befall myself and
the other 6 defendants.

Your humble servant
Martin A. Casey
950

Sou Dist of FL. 69-335-Cr

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES
RECEIVED

DEC 15 1969

Dear Judge Johnston

CHARLES B. FEINSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

I would like to add something to
the first letter. Mitchell Livingston
Werbell III was also involved in
the Masferrer-De Georges Cases
on which I am serving a 9 month
sentence. Mr Werbell was indicted
by the Federal Grand jury and
within a few days the indictment
was mysteriously dropped. This
is a good question to ask Mr.
Bates and Mr Megaw - Why
was the indictment dropped against
Mr Werbell. Mr Werbell was
an officer of the Office of
Strategic Services (OSS) in
the Second World War. He was
a ¹⁷⁶¹ lived in the Bay of Pigs

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF DADE) SS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Magistrate's Docket #

AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

The undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that they believe the following facts establish probable cause for issuance of the attached Search Warrant:

From 1948 until August 1968 the undersigned Special Agent Zisk worked as a police officer and detective with the New York City Police Department. His duties consisted largely of investigations of all types of crimes in New York City. From August 1968 until April 1970 he worked as a United States Customs Port Investigator in New York City. His duties involved patrol responsibilities as well as investigation and detection of crime against the United States within the jurisdiction of the United States Customs Service. From April 1970 until the present date he has worked as a Special Agent of the United States Customs Service in New York City and Florida. His duties as a Special Agent consist mainly of investigation and detection of crimes against the United States within the jurisdiction of the United States Customs Service. Included in the laws over which Special Agent Zisk has investigative and detection duties is 22 USC §1934 (Munitions Control), a part of the Neutrality Act.

August 64
From April 1970 to the present date the undersigned Special Agent Hopgood has been a Special Agent with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, United States Treasury Department. His duties include investigation of violations of firearms laws of the United States.

On or about August 6, 1975, Special Agent Buchanan, United States Customs Service and Special Agent Zisk, interviewed Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham at the Howard Johnson Restaurant, East Atlantic Avenue and Pompano Beach Boulevard, Pompano Beach, Florida. Cunningham told them, among other things, that he was negotiating with Mitchell Werbell III, to purchase one thousand (1000) M-10 Ingram machine guns. He stated further he had offered Werbell ninety-five (\$95.00) dollars for each machine gun, but Werbell was difficult to deal with. He also said Werbell had counter-offered a price of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars per machine gun.

In addition to telling them about buying the M-10 Ingram machine guns from Werbell, Cunningham told them his company, Defense Weapons International Engineering and Research (hereinafter D.W.I.E.R. Inc.), 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida, had developed a machine gun of superior quality to any other machine gun. He showed them inside the trunk of a Mercedes automobile (Florida tag GWC) an attache-type case and inside the case what he said was the prototype of a new machine gun and a silencer for the machine gun. (Also, in the trunk was an auxilliary gasoline tank for the car.) Cunningham gave Special Agent Buchanan and Special Agent Zisk D.W.I.E.R., Inc. literature entitled, Operation Turn-Key. A photograph of the new machine gun appears on page 6 of the literature. Cunningham stated there were more than one prototype of the new machine gun.

Referring to both the M-10 Ingram machine guns and the soon to be produced new machine gun represented by the prototype, Cunningham told them he anticipated monopolizing the "world-wide market" for these types of machine guns.

From the months of August 1975 through and including December 1975, Special Agent Zisk received information

from four (4) independent, confidential sources that the one thousand (1000) machine guns which Cunningham intended to buy from Mitchell Werbell III were subsequently going to be illegally exported by Cunningham from the United States to a country or countries outside the continental limits of the United States. They (the sources) also independently stated that Cunningham would report a burglary from D.W.I.E.R., Inc., of the machine guns to cover the illegal exportation.

On or about January 7 through January 9, 1976, four hundred and eighty (480) machine guns, four hundred and eighty (480) suppressors; six (6) cases of magazines, and one (1) case of technical manuals were shipped by Defense Service Company, 4321 MacLand Dallas Road, Powder Springs, Georgia to D.W.I.E.R., Inc., 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida. Mitchell Werbell III is a partner in Defense Services Co. Bowman Transportation, Inc., Miami, Florida was the transporter.

Records of the transfer at Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, D.C. were checked and the transfer was confirmed. In addition I obtained a copy of the bill of lading of Bowman Transportation Inc. indicating the above-described transfer of firearms, suppressors, magazines and manuals to Defense Weapons International Engineering and Research, D.W.I.E.R., 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida 33441 and signed by E. W. Dameworth.

Earl Warren Dameworth, who on or about January 9, 1976, signed for the shipment at D.W.I.E.R., Inc., when the weapons and other items were delivered, was President of D.W.I.E.R., Inc. He is still the President. Prior to on or about November 23, 1975, Cunningham was the President; however, he ceased being a corporate officer of D.W.I.E.R. Inc. when Dameworth became the President of record. This information is shown in the records of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Atlanta, Georgia. Neither D.W.I.E.R., Inc. or Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham, or Earl Warren Dameworth, or any other corporate officer of D.W.I.E.R., Inc. is registered with the Secretary of State, Munitions Control, as an exporter of arms, ammunitions, or implements of war. D.W.I.E.R., Inc. is registered as a corporation in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record, but Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham, Earl Warren Dameworth, and the present corporate

officers of D.W.I.E.R., Inc. are not registered as individuals, as dealers, manufacturers, importers, or exporters of firearms.

Following receipt of the firearms by D.W.I.E.R., Inc. at 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida, Special Agent Zisk was again advised by confidential sources that Cunningham still intended to illegally export these machine guns from the United States to a country or countries outside the continental limits of the United States and report a fictitious burglary. These sources also stated that Cunningham intended to purchase over five hundred (500) additional machine guns from Werbell's company, Defense Service Company, Powder Springs, Georgia, and export them illegally.

On January 30, 1976, undercover Dade County Public Safety Department officers, Mike Martinez and Robert Gonzalez, met Cunningham and Dameworth at the Day's Inn Restaurant, Hillsboro Boulevard, Deerfield Beach, Florida. After some conversation the officers left the restaurant and Cunningham told the officers to follow his brown Chevrolet El Camino (1976 Florida tag 10W-221565) in their own car. The two cars proceeded west on State Road 810 to about 1/2 mile west of Powerline Road, just west of a residence. Dameworth unlocked a chain link gate and both cars drove to a location about one hundred (100) yards north from State Road 810. The vehicles stopped and the officers and Cunningham discussed the sale to the officers of between fifteen hundred (1500) to seventeen hundred (1700) Ingram machine guns which would be exported outside the continental United States.

Cunningham inquired whether the machine guns were going outside the United States and, after an affirmative reply by officers Martinez and Gonzalez, Cunningham asked where in South America the machine guns were going and if the destination was Colombia in particular. The officers replied that where exactly the guns were going was not Cunningham's business but it was not Colombia. Cunningham stated that was go because he didn't want the machine guns going to Colombia, South America because things were hot for him there. Cunningham said he wanted the undercover officers to purchase the 1000 machine guns available to Cunningham and not just the 500 machine guns Cunningham already had because Cunningham can only report one burglary. The officers said they wanted to keep one of the machine guns in the United States. Cunningham told them that all the machine guns had to go out of the country because Cunningham did not want the machine guns traced back to Cunningham. Cunningham offered to deliver the machine guns to them by aircraft outside the United States, showing the officers his aircraft landing strip behind his house and told the officers Cunningham had delivered guns out of the United States before using that aircraft landing strip.

Cunningham told the officers, among other things, that since the machine guns were being sold illegally the price per machine gun would be three (3) times the normal retail cost.

Dameworth took several briefcases out of the Chevrolet El Camino, and Cunningham offered to demonstrate the machine guns which were for sale. He took a (M.A.C.) M-10 (Ingram) machine gun from one of the briefcases and fired it. He gave it to both officers to fire it and they did so. Also, Cunningham permitted the officers to fire the machine gun with a suppressor which he also took out of a briefcase. The machine gun ejected cartridge casings. Cunningham also produced a smaller .9 mm machine gun with no visible serial number, and labeled "Defense Weapons ? " and permitted them to fire it also. It too ejected cartridge casings. He told the officers he had manufactured this smaller machine gun and it had not been registered with the Federal Government. He said he could give a good price on the model. He then took from inside his shirt a Browning hi-power .9 mm pistol which was fully automatic and which the officers also test fired. The Browning ejected cartridge casings. The officers believe the Browning's serial number was T-171986. All three (3) types of weapons were fired into a mound of dirt.*

*A search of the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record indicates no registration for a Browning hi-power .9mm pistol in automatic condition bearing Serial #T-171986 to D.W.I.E.R., Inc. or any individual.

machine gun from a smaller box inside box 61 for inspection. After inspecting the machine gun, at Cunningham's request, the officers inspected a suppressor from a different box. From another location Cunningham and Dameworth gave the officers a technical manual and other literature describing the weapons.

Cunningham also showed a black, target-type Ruger .22 caliber semi-automatic pistol with a silencer to Officers Martinez and Gonzalez and said he had shipped "a lot of these" out of the United States as a target gun. The Ruger was in a box on top of a filing cabinet.

After further discussion the officers were again blindfolded with towels and taken in the Mercedes back to their car at the Days Inn. The towels were left in the Mercedes.

Special Agent Hopgood has on June 27, 1975, personally observed the premises of D.W.I.E.R., Inc., 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida, and thus knows the room described above by Officers Martinez and Gonzalez to be identical to the premises of D.W.I.E.R., Inc., 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida.

Attached hereto as Attachment II is a photograph of the outer door of the premises known personally to Special Agent Hopgood to be the premises of D.W.I.E.R., Inc. Attachment II, has been identified by both Officers Martinez and Gonzalez as identical to the door they entered on February 4, 1976, with Cunningham and Dameworth. The door itself is known to Special Agent Hopgood to have the designation "601 E". 601 N.E. 28th Street, Pompano Beach, Florida, is the sole licensed premises of D.W.I.E.R., Inc., and thus the only authorized firearms storage location of D.W.I.E.R., Inc.

The undersigned Special Agents know from their experience with their respective agencies that the present,

After test firing the weapons Cunningham put the Browning back on his person and the machine guns, suppressor, and briefcases back into the Chevrolet El Camino automobile. The officers agreed to negotiate further with Cunningham and Dameworth about buying the weapons. Cunningham mentioned to the officers that the illegal sale of the weapons could be covered up by a fictitious report of a burglary.

Investigation by Special Agent Zisk and Special Agent Hopgood has determined that the area where the weapons were test fired is the same area which appears circled in the photograph, Attachment I. Officers Martinez and Gonzalez have circled the area in Attachment I as the area where the weapons were test fired on January 30, 1976.

On February 4, 1976, officers Martinez and Gonzalez met Cunningham and Dameworth at a Days Inn Restaurant, Pompano Beach, Florida. The officers had prearranged to meet Cunningham and Dameworth to view and inspect four hundred and eighty (480) machine guns and four hundred and eight (480) suppressors which Cunningham said could be bought immediately as four hundred and eighty (480) units at eight hundred and fifty (\$850.00) dollars per unit.

The officers got into Cunningham's Mercedes automobile (1976 Florida tag GWC) at the Inn. Cunningham and Dameworth blindfolded the officers with towels. The blindfolds were not removed until the Mercedes stopped at a building. The room inside the building was about 12' x 19' in dimension. It had a long table in the room. Stuffed heads of animals were on the walls. A model of a building was on one of the walls. Around the room were approximately one hundred (100) cardboard cases which all appeared to be numbered.

At Cunningham's request Dameworth opened a box marked Number 61 and Cunningham removed a (M.A.C.) M-10 (Ingram)

fair market value of a (M.A.C.) M-10 (Ingram) machine gun with a suppressor is approximately three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, without tax, and not eight hundred and fifty (\$850.00) dollars, the price offered by Cunningham and Dameworth to Officers Martinez and Gonzalez.

Officers Martinez and Gonzalez state that the photograph on page 6 of D.W.I.E.R., Inc. literature entitled Operation Turn-Key is identical to the machine gun test fired by them on January 30, 1976, after they had test fired the (M.A.C.) M-10 (Ingram) machine gun on the same date. A copy of the photograph of page 6 is attached hereto. It is Attachment III.

On February 10, 1976, Officers Martinez and Gonzalez met Cunningham to discuss further the planned purchase of the four hundred and eighty (480) (M.A.C.) M-10 (Ingram) machine guns. Cunningham stated he could not sell these machine guns until after the first Monday in March but he would in the interim sell twenty (20) Browning fully automatic pistols. Cunningham said he would have to wait until after a Government audit of D.W.I.E.R., Inc.'s machine guns before he could sell the machine guns; he said if reported a theft of the guns before the audit the Government would suspect a coverup. After further discussion a price for the Browning fully automatic pistols was agreed upon. It was further agreed the sale would occur in about a week.

The undersigned affiants know of no such planned "audit" and can only infer as to why Cunningham appears to be delaying a sale of the machine guns to the undercover officers.

On February 13, 1976, and again on February 16, 1976, the officers discussed with Cunningham when the sale of the

Browning fully automatic pistols would occur. In the conversation of February 16, 1976, Cunningham set up the sale for Thursday, February 19, 1976.

Undercover Dade County Public Safety Department officers Martinez and Gonzalez told me of the above-stated facts continuously during consultations in the period January 30, 1976 to the present date of this affidavit.

Neither D.W.I.E.R., Inc., or Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham, or Earl Warren Dameworth, or any present officer of D.W.I.E.R., Inc., has filed written application as required by 26 United States Code, Section 5812, for the transfer of any firearm to Officer Mike Martinez or Officer Robert Gonzalez under their real names or undercover names which are Miguel Flores and Roberto Garcia.

Neither D.W.I.E.R., Inc., or Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham, or Earl Warren Dameworth, or any other corporate officer of D.W.I.E.R., Inc., has ever requested the Secretary of State, Munitions Control, to be registered as an exporter of arms, ammunitions, or implements of war.

On the evening of February 19, 1976 at 2041 N.W. 141st Street, Miami, Florida. I observed Gerald "Gerry" Wayne Cunningham in possession of three automatic pistols one of which had its serial number ground off. I know him to be presently under a Federal felony indictment. At approximately the same time and place Earl Warren Dameworth delivered 18 fully automatic 9mm Browning machine guns to Officers Mike Martinez and Robert Gonzalez for shipment to South America.

Philip Zisk

PHILIP ZISK
United States Customs

George A. Hopgood

GEORGE HOPGOOD
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms

SWORN to before me and
subscribed in my presence
this _____ day of February, 1976.

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires

Sworn to before me
Feb. 20, 1976
as Comptroller only
Charles H. Fountain

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

FILE NO. 75 149-1820

DATE 1 March 1968

SYNOPSIS

At Atlanta, Georgia and vicinity

Source: S4448

~~Sionics, Inc., Powder Springs, Georgia~~, a firm he claims is making a superior firearms silencers and which firm is licensed by the U. S. Government. The firm is under contract with the U. S. Air Force, U. S. Army and he believes with the C. I. A. One of the top men at the firm is MITCHELL L. WERBEL III.

at the plant in Powder Springs. Source has overheard bits of conversation which seemed to associate WERBEL and two others, at least, with prior anti-Castro activities from Miami, the Caribbean and that relate to officials of Haiti. The other two men are EDWARD MERGER and an Army captain, ROBERT K. BROWN.

MERGER is a former practicing attorney of Columbus, Georgia and presently head of a technical school at Columbus. Captain BROWN was in Columbus from Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, but is presently in or enroute to Viet Nam. BROWN was the one who seemingly was most currently knowledgeable about current anti-Castro affairs and hinted a "hot" ship, the "Venus", now in the Miami River, Miami, Florida (exact place once heard, but not recalled) was to leave for Havana, Cuba Wednesday 28 February 1968 on a mission, with equipment and personnel not clear to informant.

Source telephoned the C. I. A. in Washington 24 February 1968 about the above persons and information.
(continued)

REPORT NO. _____

FORM 7-64 1125 REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF FORMS 1125 AND 1125A WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

(20)

Edwin
MERCER
#760184

FILE NO. 75-149-1820

DATE _____

SYNOPSIS

He judged from some conversations that WERBEL, MERGER and BROWN were possibly connect with the C. I. A. He claimed that his motivation for furnishing such information was that if these people were really engaged in extra-curricular activities of an anti-Castro nature, he was in favor of them, but if such activities were against the interests of the United States, he believed they should be reported.

Source claimed that all information he received was piecemeal and not fully understood or connected. He was thanked and assured his information would be taken in the good faith in which he seemed to express it.

REPORT NO. _____

FORM 7-64 1125 REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF FORMS 1125 AND 1125A WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

(20)

5 149-1820

Identifying data on source

Source ; was contacted by telephone on 27 February 1968 in Powder Springs, Georgia. He was told that the call was in response to his telephone call to Washington, D. C. on the 24th. He advised at first that he could get off an hour most any time, but on more consideration said it would be better to meet at 6 PM at the Beefeaters Restaurant, 3384 Shallowford Road, Chamblee, Georgia.

He was later contacted and agreed to meet during the lunch hour in front of the hardware store at the Westside Shopping Center, Powder Springs Road and Sandtown Road, South of Marietta, Georgia at 12:30 PM. He at all times declined to give the exact address of his plant.

Source was met at 12:30 PM in front of the hardware store above. A conversation was had with him on the sidewalk and concluded briefly in a restaurant and outside for a total of about an hour. He is a man (Description) He began by saying that he had some reservations about making the call to the C. I. A. in Washington on the 24th of February, because he was somewhat sensitive security-wise about MITCHELL WERBEL, who is a top man with Sionics, Inc. He said that the Sionics, Inc. is a firm making, in informant's opinion, a superior firearms silencer, constructed on a new and improved method of construction.

The firm is licensed by the U. S. Government for firearms and related manufacturing. It makes only silencers and has contracts with

149-1820

the U. S. Air Force and U. S. Army and informant believed with the C. I. A.

He said that he had gained bits of information from conversations he has overheard both at the plant from WERBEL chiefly, but also from a few others and also from two other men.

~~EDWARD MERGER~~ (phonetic) and a U. S. Army captain ~~ROBERT BROWN~~ MERGER was a former practicing attorney at Columbus, according to information informant learned. He had given up the practice and was presently head of a new technical school at Columbus. Captain BROWN

A was to return to Ft. Bragg and would by now be in or enroute to Viet Nam. Captain BROWN seemed to be the one most knowledgeable about current anti-Castro affairs.

Captain BROWN hinted that a "hot" ship, "Venus" now in Miami River, Miami, Florida (exact place was heard, but not recalled) was to leave for Havana, Cuba Wednesday 28 February, mission, equipment and personnel not clear to informant from the conversations.

The conversations also referred at times to an older woman who operates a rooming and boarding house in Miami and who is known as "Mother Hubbard." It seems that "Mother Hubbard" is a headquarters for Cuban Refugees and they live there and keep much equipment there. Also there was talk about another ship, which was converted into a gun boat and had seen considerable action in the Caribbean efforts against Castro. The conversations also included the name of several officials of Haiti, including DUVALIER.

From some of the plant talk informant gained the impression that WERBEL, MERGER and BROWN, at least were connected in some way with the C. I. A. BROWN had previously written a book published by a Denver Publishing House, which was critical of the C. I. A.'s failure to support the anti-Cuban effort.

Souviy said he could not understand or connect

149-1820

all of the bits of information learned by the piecemeal process. He said that his motivation for furnishing this information to the C. I. A. was patriotic. He felt that if such extra curricular interests and activities on the part of WERBEL, MERGER and BROWN were truly anti-Castro, he favors such efforts, but if such activities are against the interests of the United States, he thought that they should be reported.

Source was assured that his information would be taken in the good faith he seemed to express. It was agreed that there would, at present, be no need for further contact, but he was willing if necessary.

The current Atlanta Metropolitan Telephone Directory listed MITCHELL L. WERBEL, III, Mac Land-Dallas Road, Powder Springs, Georgia, telephone 9435075.

EAJ/chj:5052
Eag 2-26-68 15 13 64.83
DIVISION OF RESEARCH

21 May 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAMSUBJECT: Walter Josef MACKEM
SF#190 639

1. Subject is a former Agency employee who was "rified" by the DDO in October 1973. During an interview with staff employee [] on 19 May 1976, it was reported that Subject has been associated with Mitchell L. WERBELL III and Andrew ST. GEORGE.

2. MACKEM's security file reveals that this Office was previously aware of the fact that MACKEM had been associated with WERBELL's operation known as "The Friends of Abaco" and that he was working as a private investigator for the Washington Office of WERBELL's "Central Investigative Agency." However, during the [] interview, it was brought out that MACKEM had been closely associated with ST. GEORGE. (ST. GEORGE is a free-lance journalist who has published sensational and erroneous stories about the Agency.) [] indicated that ST. GEORGE had indicated to MACKEM that he had many contacts and that he could find some type of work for him. [] was aware of ST. GEORGE's background and had warned MACKEM, but MACKEM did not heed these warnings. ST. GEORGE, of course, would not be above using MACKEM's knowledge of the Agency to gather material for future articles.

3. In regard to MACKEM it should be noted that he was "rified" by the Agency; that he had been found to have approximately 75 Agency documents in his safe at the Drug Enforcement Administration, where he was detailed shortly before his termination; that a Civil Service Commission investigation in 1973 had disclosed that he was sleeping with the wife of a Washington Post reporter; that he was connected with WERBELL's "Friends of Abaco" operation which was designed to bring about the independence of that small Caribbean Island for use as a haven for gambling and other nefarious purposes; and finally that MACKEM was a key suspect in a 1975 FBI extortion investigation. (The outcome of this investigation is unknown.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~E2 IMPDET
CL BY 063994

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. The purpose of this memorandum is to document the relationship between MACKEM, WERBELL, and ST. GEORGE. No additional action is contemplated at this time.

Raymond M. Reardon

cc: WERBELL File
ST. GEORGE File
[] File

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aide at Weapons Lab Cleared in AF Probe

WASH. POST 2-22-70

MEI

SUBJECT

Air Force officials said yesterday that they have cleared the guns stayed at the Air Force base.

a lieutenant colonel at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida of "any illegal or unauthorized actions" in connection with shipments to the base of weapons captured in Vietnam.

The announcement was made in a terse statement by Col. Abner B. Martin, commander of the secret armament laboratory at Eglin.

He made no mention of the reported role of an Atlanta firm, Sionics Inc., whose officials said they arranged the shipments.

The firm's vice president, Mitchell L. WerBell III, said in December that he had the guns "shipped back to this country to present to the Air Force for use in museums as a presentation from Sionics."

WerBell said he made the arrangements while working with the Air Force in evaluating Sionics' new gun-silencing equipment in South Vietnam. Air Force spokesmen in Washington, however, said the Air Force had no interest in silencers, and Defense Department officials said Sionics has never had any contract with the Air Force.

In his announcement, Col. Martin dwelt only on the involvement of Lt. Col. Paul A. Mariott, the armament laboratory's chief assistant for systems support, and this without spelling out Mariott's connection.

Col. Martin said simply that he ordered an investigation last July when the arms, including Russian-designed AK-13 submachine guns, "arrived at Eglin without apparent evidence that applicable import rules and regulations had been complied with."

After a check by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations which "centered" on Mariott, the lieutenant colonel's "activities in the incident were found clear of any illegal or unauthorized actions on his part, and no disciplinary or administrative actions have been or will be taken."

Martin said "the weapons at Eglin" would be used for "evaluation, experiment and display purposes in the armament laboratory." He made no mention of any that Sionics may have gotten. WerBell has indicated that only some of

Reports of the air force investigation surfaced last November along with charges that the weapons were intended for distribution to militant right-wing groups. In his statement yesterday, Col. Martin said that "no evidence had been developed at that point (in November) to substantiate the published allegations." He did not say what the evidence developed since then suggested.

OFFICE AND

SIGNATURE

FORM
7-62 1954

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

(40)

WASH. Post

3 Dec 1969

A-11

Gun Shipment Figures Played Dramatic Roles

By Bruce Galphin
Washington Post Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Dec. 2—The two top officials of an Atlanta firm under investigation for receiving guns shipped from Vietnam through Eglin Air Force Base in Florida are no strangers to controversy or dramatic situations.

One was actively involved in plans to set up an anti-Castro base in Haiti, and both were in the Dominican Republic during the 1965 American intervention to put down a revolution.

Mitchell Livingston WerBell III, vice president of Sionics, an Atlanta weapons research and manufacturing firm, was indicted 2½ years ago on charges of violating a federal law forbidding preparation of a military expedition against a friendly nation from American territory.

The indictment against WerBell and six others was made after customs agents raided an island camp near Marathon, Fla., where they seized a small arsenal of weapons and found 75 battle-clad exiles and Americans.

Not on Island

WerBell himself was not on the island at the time of the raid.

Only four weeks after WerBell was accused, the U.S. attorney in Miami announced the charge was being filed.

the attorney general" (Ramsey Clark). The federal attorney, William A. Meadows Jr., said he could not make any further comment on why the charge was being dropped.

WerBell commented wryly that he was unhappy because "I've lost my one claim to notoriety."

At the time of the indictment, WerBell was quoted by the Atlanta Constitution as admitting an "extremely combatant role" in the anti-Castro base plans.

The federal indictment had alleged a conspiracy to ship guns and munitions from Atlanta and New York to Miami.

But WerBell told a reporter at the time of the indictment that he had withdrawn his support from the Haitian base plan when it appeared to be headed toward direct military action.

"If I'm called upon again to fight Communists in the western hemisphere, I'll do it," he said. "Anything I've done has served the best interest of the United States."

"I've been involved in anti-communist activities a long time," he said. "I've helped the Dominican government fight the Communists."

Alded Newsman

In the Dominican action two years before, WerBell was credited with pulling a wounded American newsman out of a bullet-riddled car in Santo Domingo. The newsman, Miami Herald photographer Doug Kennedy, had been accidentally wounded by U.S. Marine gunfire.

Edward J. Brown, president of Sionics, also was in the Dominican capital at the time, as

an official for an American development corporation.

At one point during the fighting, he said a few days afterward, he and some 200 other Americans were "lined up against a wall" by armed revolutionaries at a Santo Domingo hotel.

He said the rebels were looking for Cuban nationalists, and that he managed to slip inside the hotel, where American embassy officials negotiated safe conduct. He was evacuated by helicopter to a U.S. warship.

"The Communist movement has actually defeated itself" by forcing the United States "to adopt such a firm policy," he commented at the time.

Both the Dominican fighting and the Marathon raid occurred before WerBell and Brown founded Sionics.

An Air Force officer at Eglin is under investigation for his role in three shipments of small arms from Vietnam. WerBell denied reports that the weapons were intended for right-wing anti-Negro groups and said he himself, while in Vietnam, had had the captured weapons sent to Atlanta via Eglin for laboratory research.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1983
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM27 May 1970

SUBJECT: Mitchell Livingston WerBell

1. Subject is a 52-year-old, native-born American who served on military assignment with the Office of Strategic Services from approximately July to December of 1945 with primary service in the China-Burma-India theatre. Following his military/OSS service, Subject entered into a variety of short-term business activities, most of which were characterized by his unorthodox business practices. There is no indication that he has ever been employed by the Agency.

2. There is considerable evidence in Subject's file that he was looked upon with strong suspicion by several Government agencies, including the Bureau of Customs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for alleged arms smuggling in a number of South American countries, as well as his apparent involvement with several revolutionary groups and Castro assassination schemes. Office of Security records disclose that Subject is generally categorized as a con man, unscrupulous, a wheeler-dealer and a promoter of grandiose schemes.

3. In July 1959 Subject apparently volunteered his services to the Western Hemisphere Division and was seriously considered for use.

During the period that Subject's [] was being processed, he volunteered several pieces of information, all of which were judged to have little value. In October 1959, WH Division decided to drop all operational interest in the Subject since they became convinced that his real aim in working for CIA was to use Agency funds to promote his personal interests.

4. In February 1967 the Domestic Contact Service advised that Subject frequently volunteered information to their Miami Office and was going to be asked to respond to certain OSI requirements pertaining to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and other selected areas. However, it is not known that Subject was approached in this regard, and the DCS was provided with information relating to his dubious character.

5. In August 1967 Subject came to Agency attention when he attempted to interest a group of military officers in a weapon silencer he had supposedly developed for the M-16 rifle. One of these officers was actually a representative of TSD servicing under cover who reported that Subject had no reservations about imposing himself on anyone in order to achieve his aims.

6. Subject was mentioned extensively in an article on independent arms dealers appearing in the January 1968 issue of True magazine, and he reportedly made statements that the CIA and the DIA would protect him in case he got into difficulty. Based on Subject's statements, the Munitions Control Board asked the Agency whether we had any interest in him. The case was summarized for the benefit of the Deputy Director for Support on 11 January 1968, and the reply to the Munitions Control Board was provided by the Office of Logistics.

7. Office of Security records reflect that a Department of Defense representative reviewed Subject's security file in March 1968, at which time we continued to receive reports that Subject was representing himself as a CIA employee. In May 1969 information was received from an Air Force OSI representative in Miami, Florida, that Subject was undergoing a security clearance check as a result of his being employed by a company with a Government contract. At about the same time Saigon Station requested a Headquarters "bona fides" check on Subject, who was then employed by Sionics, Inc.; and he advised OSI that he was affiliated with CIA. The Station was informed of Subject's background as an unscrupulous con-man.

8. On 26 May 1969 [] generated a cable with extensive distribution in the Far East outlining Subject's activities

in his alleged capacity as Chief of CIA in Thailand. It was mentioned that the [] had been plagued for some weeks by Subject, Vice President and Director Research and Development for Sionics, Atlanta, Georgia. Subject reportedly describes himself as a counter-insurgency expert, has a variety of weapons to display and claims to be a retired Colonel. He normally implies United States Government connections and he presents a demonstration of a variety of exotic weapons that never fails to impress. Reportedly Subject had visited Vietnam in order to provide General Abrams with such a demonstration of weapons, and it was stated that he planned on setting up a sniper training program.

9. The Washington Post of 3 December 1969 contains an extensive article on Subject, who was under Federal investigation for receiving guns shipped from Vietnam through Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. The article mentions that two years previously Subject was indicted on charges of violating a Federal law forbidding the preparation of a military expedition against a friendly nation from American territory.

10. The Washington Post of 22 February 1970 contains an article which indicated that Lt. Colonel Paul A. Mariott of Eglin Air Force Base was cleared of any illegal actions in connection with the shipment of captured weapons from Vietnam. The Subject is quoted as having said that his firm, Sionics, Inc., had arranged for the shipment to the United States through Eglin Air Force Base, supposed for Air Force use in museums.

11. The Washington Evening Star of 26 February 1970 contains a story dealing with the charges that the Columbia Broadcasting System had contributed \$80,000 to a 1966 plot to invade Haiti. Subject was identified as one of the "leading figures" in the deal, and he was described as a munitions dealer linked to clandestine operations in Latin America. He reportedly was hired by CBS as a consultant for the invasion story, receiving \$1,500.00 as a down payment.

12. True magazine of April 1970 contains an article by Andrew St. George entitled, "The Mafia vs the CIA", which alleges to be the story of the struggle of two invisible governments for the control of Haiti. Subject is mentioned in the article as a "munitions merchant" who cooperated with the investigation being conducted by the magazine.

~~SECRET~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

7 July 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR : DC/SRS

SUBJECT : WERBELL, Mitchell Livingston
#27686

REFERENCE : [] IN 66602) 26 May 1969

1. In accordance with your request based upon the attached reference, OS traces were conducted and produced overt and covert files #27686.

2. Security files contained a CABLE SAIGON 8251 (in 53602) dated 8 May 1969 wherein Headquarters was advised OSI (Saigon) was conducting an investigation on Subject in order to establish his bona fides. Subject had claimed employment with CIA.

3. DIR CABLE 02534 advised Saigon Subject was never employed by CIA, however, he was granted a [] in 1959 but interest was quickly terminated. It was recommended that local OSI request parent office to conduct NAC's.

4. On 15 May 1969, the Miami Field Office of the Domestic Contact Service (DCS) was visited by an OSI representative in connection with WERBELL. It was suggested that the OSI representative direct his query through channels via OSI's agency liaison officer in Washington.

5. As a result of the foregoing, the undersigned was contacted by Colonel Daniel MCGUIRE of OSI. MCGUIRE was advised that WERBELL had never been employed by CIA, however, he had served in OSS from June through December 1945.

6. Colonel MCGUIRE stated that WERBELL was under investigation by the OSI Internal Security Division and also by the Contract Fraud Division.

Cecil C. Tighe
C/LEOB/SRS

ATT

Copy of information passed to OSI/Air Force

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

27 May 1976

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

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REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION AND (OR) NAME CHECK		DATE 20 July 1959 mp	
TO : Deputy Director of Security Attn: Mr. CURTIN		PROJECT	
FROM : Chief, CI/Operational Approval and Support Division			
SUBJECT : C 78785 NO. <i>1722 222</i>			
1. TYPE OF REQUEST		2. METHOD OF HANDLING	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OA <input type="checkbox"/> CSA <input type="checkbox"/> PROP. A. <input type="checkbox"/> CNC		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPEDITE <input type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE	
3. INDICES RESULTS REQUESTED BY 28 July 1959		4. FBI CHECK REQUESTED BY (Date) 3 August 1959	
5. AREA OF SUBJECT'S ASSIGNMENT WH/3/Cuba, Dominican Republic			
6. USE OF SUBJECT Informant			
7. INVESTIGATION NOT TO REVEAL INTEREST OF		8. COVER SUGGESTED FOR INVESTIGATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> U. S. GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> CIA <input type="checkbox"/> SEE REMARKS		<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICIAL <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	
9. RESULTS OF TRACES			
FIELD TRACES Not initiated (no connections in area)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; transform: rotate(45deg);"></div>	
RI TRACES NDI		GREEN LIST INITIATED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
10. ATTACHMENTS		11. OTHER: BIO	
12. REMARKS			
<div style="position: relative; width: 100%;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%); font-family: cursive;"> <i>Case officer: T. Cobb 2056 WH/3</i> </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 40%; left: 80%; transform: rotate(90deg); font-family: cursive;"> <i>Jul 22 8 41 AM '59</i> </div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 20%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 300px;"> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">P.O.A.</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 20px; font-weight: bold;">EXPEDITE</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> CI/OA Advised <i>No delay info - Ins Aug - limited field</i> <i>by comm. Dir. org. for exp. with OSS.</i> Date <u> </u> <div style="text-align: center; font-family: cursive;">CTB</div> </div> </div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 10%; left: 60%; font-family: cursive; font-size: 24px;"> <i>1948</i> </div> </div>			
APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993 CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM		<div style="font-family: cursive; font-size: 24px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <i>Thomas Carroll Jr.</i> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <i>Dev</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 10px;">INITIALS</div>	

~~SECRET~~

BIO DATA

Mitchell Livingston WerBell III

DOB: 8 March 1918

POB: Philadelphia, Pa.

Father: John M. WerBell (deceased) b. 22 Aug 89, NYC

Mother: Rea Godich (deceased) b. 25 Aug 95, Waterbury Conn.

Wife : Hillegarde Elizebeth Hemmerich (date of marriage: 4 Sept 42)

Children: 2 male and 4 female

Education: 1924 - 1930 Stevens School
 1932 - 1936 Fork Union Military Academy
 1937 VMI
 1939- 1941 Chas. Morris Price School

Employment: Feb - Nov 1939
 Nov 39-Apr 1942
 Apr 42-Apr 43
 Feb 46-July 49
 Since 49

~~XXXXXXXX~~ L'Agion, dress mfg. co., Philadelphia
 Strawbridge & Clothier Dept. Store, Philadelphia
 Belmar Radar Development Lab., Belmar N.J.
 Rich's Dept Store, Atlanta, Ga.
 Self employed in several Advertising & P.R. firms,
 most recent of which was Mitchell WerBell Public Relations
 & Advertising Co. of Atlanta Ga. - now bankrupt.
 Subj is also a consultant for following firms:
 Atlanta Paper Co. Atlanta Ga.
 Mead Packaging Co. "
 Rudd Milligan Co. Hatboro Pa.
 Erwin Lambeth Co. Thomasville N.C.

ht: 5'6"

wt: 160

eyes: blue

hair: brown, balding

Military: Served in OSS in Far East during WWII

Approved for Release by NSA on 08-22-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526
 CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

~~SECRET~~

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

~~SECRET~~

C []

use KUBARK funds to promote his personal interests and consequently, he was terminated in October of 1959.

6. With regard to Subject's assertions as reported in reference, we wish to comment that:

a. Although we cannot confirm or controvert his status as vice-president of FINA, in April of 1963 he allowed to FBI at Atlanta that he was president of Communications International, Inc. FBI had contacted Subject to determine his possible connection with Dr. Elmer Henry LOUGHLIN, who has recently been indicted as an unregistered agent of the Haitian Government.

b. While his claim of past OSS service is true, the degree of his friendship with that service's well-known director remains open to speculation, for there are no indications that the two were even acquainted.

c. The nature and extent of his relationship with many important Central American officials is scored by an episode which occurred in August-September 1962, when he tried to secure the recognition by several Central American countries of a Cuban government in exile. In this undertaking, for example, he offered a Nicaraguan government spokesman \$100,000 to secure that country's recognition. And, in October of 1962, he reportedly tried, through an intermediary, to purchase used military aircraft in US ostensibly for use in the Dominican Republic to train Latin American pilots for a thrust against Cuba. In this October report, Subject is cited as being a former public relations representative here for the Trujillo regime.

7. Further to the above, in October of 1962 Subject was being investigated by FBI for all possible involvement in 1959 in the overthrow of the regime in Ecuador.

8. The above salient features as to Subject's background should be sufficient to discourage any operational use of Subject, and to indicate the need for caution on [] part should he have any further contact with him. At the same time, Headquarters considers that information on Subject's local activities and contacts, as could affect USC interests, should be reported as such to []

19 September 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993

FROM: Michael E. Schneeberger
Security Analysis Group

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

SUBJECT: LA ROUCHE, Lyndon Hermyle, Jr. (U)
aka "Lyn MARCUS"

1. (C) Lyndon Hermyle LA ROUCHE, Jr., born 8 September 1922 at Rochester, New York, is currently Chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) and its political arm, the U.S. Labor Party. During the last U.S. Presidential election, LA ROUCHE ran for the Presidency on the U.S. Labor Party ticket.

2. (C) LA ROUCHE attended Northeastern University when he dropped out just prior to World War II. He was a conscientious objector at the start of the War but later joined the U.S. Army and saw service in the Far East as a medical corpsman. He was divorced from Carole LA ROUCHE several years ago and lived with Carol SCHNITZER until 1972. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, LA ROUCHE is currently living with Vivian FREYERE who is also a member of NCLC. Although his writings and conversations are replete with computer terminology and psychological phrases, LA ROUCHE has had no formal training in those areas. However, his professional career reportedly included work as a management consultant, systems designer, and computer programmer. LA ROUCHE's health is said to be poor and he is apparently subjected to long periods of illness caused by severe headaches.

3. (C) LA ROUCHE's political career appears to have originated in 1948 when he joined the Socialist Workers Party, of which he was a member until the early 1960's. Subsequently, LA ROUCHE became involved in a number of leftist causes, including the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Maoist Progressive Labor Movement. The NCLC, formed by LA ROUCHE in 1969, originated as an SDS splinter group. NCLC is currently headquartered in New York City and reportedly has a staff of some sixty members. The FBI has characterized NCLC as a violence-oriented, Marxist

To Brown
Reardon - return to J. B. R.
Info on Marshall file 131
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revolutionary organization which aims to replace democracy in the United States with a communist form of government. As early as June 1974, LA ROUCHE openly advocated the overthrow of the U.S. Government by the NCLC by fomenting mass strike actions through control of labor groups. He also stated that at the appropriate time he will take control of the U.S. Government by force, if necessary.

4. (U/FOUO) The political philosophy of NCLC, as reflected by LA ROUCHE's statements, centers around an anti-Rockefeller/anti-CIA bias. Briefly, LA ROUCHE perceives Rockefeller and the CIA as collaborators in subverting world democratic institutions through brainwashing, torture, and assassination. The purpose of this subversion is said to be in support of Rockefeller's dwindling financial empire. Recently, LA ROUCHE stated that the CIA is planning his assassination through manipulation of terrorist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof Gang. As a result, LA ROUCHE has recently hired the services of Mitchell Livingston WERBELL, a Georgia-based arms manufacturer, as a bodyguard.

Michael E. Schneeberger

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

2 September 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

FROM : Jerry G. Brown
Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group

SUBJECT : WERBELL, Mitchell Livingston, III
SF#27 686

1. As you are aware, Mitchell Livingston Werbell III who has no Agency affiliation is being prosecuted in Miami, Florida, by the Justice Department for conspiracy to violate narcotics laws. Attached for your information is an article from Newsday, 30 August 1976, concerning this trial.

2. According to Mr. Walter Lloyd, Office of General Counsel, who is representing the Agency's legal position at the trial, Werbell and his attorney, Edwin Marger, originally suggested that they would introduce evidence Werbell was acting at the behest of this Agency. Mr. Lloyd has recently advised that Werbell and Marger have apparently backed down from this tactic and are now prepared to offer the general defense that Werbell was acting at the behest of the U. S. Government in general. Mr. Lloyd will keep the Office of Security apprised of developments.

3. As you are aware, on 1 September 1976 Mr. Lloyd met with Mr. Knoche, Mr. Shackley, and others and it was decided that certain sanitized material from the Agency's Werbell related holdings would be made available to Mr. Lloyd to take to Miami on 2 September for a discussion with the trial judge. The purpose would be to support the Agency's testimony that Werbell is not affiliated with the Agency and was not in any way acting at Agency direction. Mr. Lloyd will produce the material for the judge only in the event it is mandatory.

4. During the early evening of 1 September, the writer met with Mr. Lloyd to review the Werbell Office of Security file. Mr. Lloyd examined the documents in the file and

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selected those items he felt necessary to take to Miami. Mr. Lloyd had at hand the completed Office of Security portion of a privacy request which he had received from the Information and Privacy Staff. This privacy request material was compared with those documents in the Werbell Office of Security file Mr. Lloyd had selected and it was found that only two documents were not contained in the sanitized privacy request material, to wit:

Operational Support TWX, dated 26 February 1968

Operational Support Report, dated 1 March 1968

5. Mr. Lloyd explained that he required sanitized versions of these two documents because the documents pertain to a ship, "Venus," to which Werbell has claimed access in connection with his alleged Agency endeavors. Attached to instant memorandum are sanitized versions of the above two documents prepared by the undersigned on 1 September 1976.

6. Mr. Lloyd was provided with one copy of these two sanitized documents. He stated that he intended to have the complete Agency privacy request file (and the two documents) copied by DDO privacy request personnel who were also working on their materials and leave the originals at Headquarters. Mr. Lloyd stated he would only carry sanitized material with him to Miami.

7. This is for your information. A copy of instant memorandum, with attachments, will be provided to Mr. Edward Duffy, Chief/Information Review Group/Office of Security.

Jerry G. Brown

Atts

cc: C/IRG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Chief, Personnel Security Division, OS

DATE: 24 February 1967

ATT : Mr. Leland Bunn

FROM : Director, Domestic Contact Service
(Chief, Services Division)SUBJECT: WERBELL, Mitchell L. -- Communication from Chet GRAY
re Alleged Assassination Attempt
Against Foreign Diplomat --- FBI
Interest

REF : DCS memorandum dated 21 February 1967, same subject

1. Please forward a copy of the enclosed self-explanatory Diary Item to Mr. Sam Papich. Mr. Papich was informed of this matter by phone on 23 February 1967.

2. Any questions pertaining to this memorandum should be directed to Mrs. Virginia Thorne, Ext. 2738.

Virginia Thorne
[]

Enclosure: As stated above

CC: Mr. Sam Papich

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*(a copy was fwd'd - Ref'd
Through Regar)
JTB*



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DIARY, 23 February 1967

SUBJECT: Mitchell Werbell/Chat Gray

Gleichenf called to say that Werbell had heard from Gray both yesterday and the day before expressing concern over the fact that no one had contacted him concerning the alleged assassination attempt against a foreign diplomat. Gray stated that unless he heard from someone immediately he would go to the Governor of California, 23 February. This information was passed to Sam Papich by phone.

cc: Chief, Miami Office

JWMcConnell:mg

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Document id number	1993.07.21.15:39:42:400280
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Agfileno	80T01357A
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Title	SUMMARIES OF ACTIVITIES OF WERBELL AND OTHERS.
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Numpg	5
Originator	CIA
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Curstat	SAN
Doctype	PAPER
RC1	0
RC2	1
RC3	0
RC4	0
RC5	0
RC6	0
RC7	0
Comment	
Keywords	WERBELL SUMMARIES PATRICK, JERRY

SEND
YOUR
BOOK
TO:




INDEPENDENT
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES
POB 2091
NY, NY 10013-2091

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

[WIZENIN]

(document dated in January 1974)

FOIA request routing slip. dated 17 April. 1975 says that WerBells

0002319

Dispatch no dayte ,j by

" b. Antonio Veciana Blanch (201-312966) - Born 18 October 1928 in Havana. He is a public accountant by profession. He is titular head of Alpha 66 and a member of MRP and SFNE. He lives in Puerto Rico. He has a cryptonym and is of marginal operational interest to JMWAVE CI Branch as a source of information obtained by [redacted] for the CUIS." date is probably around same time as previous as has same subject heading and concerns same people operation, etc.

"Cogswell told (am)Razz that he was expecting Antonio Veciana at that moment. Veciana, Cogswell saidn, was in a plan to assassinated Figel Castro. Details of the plan were lacking. Beciana wanted Cogswell to introduce him to a man known andly as FNU Livingston, form 'Wintson, Massachusetts.' Cagswell's sister, mane unknown, who works in Washington, DC-presented livingston to Cogswell about a month ago. Beciana showed up while Cogsell and [] were talking. Veciana surprise at seenig [] was astounding. In private, VecianaCogsewll told [] that on Sunday night, 17 April, he had introduced Veciana to Livingston. The latter two had spoken in private after which veciana came away very pleased byt did not disclose anything except that he had a plan to assassinate Castro." Cogswell "will be remembered as being involved in fund raising for the 'Prince-Pelaez' plot to kill Castro."

MW requested CIA permission for an attempt of Fidel in January , 1966. The permission was requesteted in December 1965. MW reported he was taking a group of about 6 Cubans in to get Fidel and Raul at a big rally in Havana.'

MW also discussed plan with one Richard Phillips, Public Affairs Officer, Department of State. His boat was equipped with mortars.

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MW contacted "occasionally at headquarters" before his [] revoked. It was revoked because "it was determined that he had no worthwhile information to offer nor was he able to develop any. He was assessed by Headquarters as a 'wheller dealer' type with considerable intelligence but unable to realize much success in promotion work and that his approaches to KUBARK were designed primarily to obtain financial support." Dispatch [] dated 28 Sept 1965. also says that in May of 62 was in Managua as vice president of Communications International Ltd attempting to sell surplus arms. Was also attempting to sell an "International Investigation Service". Attempts were unsuccessful. In December of 64 was reported in Dominican Republic in association with Finca/Frutas intercontinentales, C&P A.

Cable from [] (Wave Cite []) dated 28 Sept 65: [] said that WerBell was a crew member on Venus and worked with "JURE Group".

Dispatch [] dated 2;0 Sept 1965 reportst MW's connection with [] and his group.

[] sister contacting her uncle, Emilio Nunez Portuondo to help since [] has been captured by GOC.

Cable to [] from DIR (12828) dated 16/8/62 says "Relationship x2 (with MW) terminated on friendly basis October 1959. KUBARK opinion WerBell wished use KUBARK funds to promote his personal interests. His intel not highly regarded." Cabled released by J.C.King, Authenticated by William K. Harvey.

Cross reference to a document [] that sez MW back in Guatamala and is presing GOG to make "United Organizations for Liberation of Cuba the basis for Exile government in Dec. 1962. Pressure being applied through Ydigoras son.

Memo for file, Dated 18 February 1963 reports WerBell and Arthur L. Smith were attempting to Get Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador to recognize a de facto Cuban government in exile caled "United Organization of for the Liberation of Cuba:" head of organization was Mario Garcia Kohly (provisional president) WerBell reportedly offered \$100,000 to Nic Govt. Also associated with group were Frank M. Austin, Marshall R. Diggs, Manuel Fuego (aka Firestone) and Col. John F. Kieffer.

Unless subsequently noted this is the only document for 1963.

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[] dated 1 Sept 1962:

Mayor of Miami Robert King also involved in trying to unite Cuban exiles, was meeting with Ydigoras and was backing group called Consejo Revolucionario Cubano

[] dated 24 Aug 1962:

Tony Verona visits President Rivera on 21st. Reports Kohly has been a rival of Miro Cardona and Varona elements. Admits Kohly Anti-Castro but says he is probably trying to sabotage Varona's efforts or "gain ascendancy".

[] dated Aug 22, 62 reports

WerBells arrival and that he is accompanied by on Lucy Luchien.

Wave 7169 dated 17 Aug 1962 says:

"files reflect Mario Garcia Kohly previous maneuvers over long period to obtain financial support from Kubark and [] Overtures turned down basis unfounded claims. Detailed investigation made by Mr. Robert Andrews."

DIR 30637 dated 17 August 1962:

"Garcia Kohly, WerBell, and Smith are well known Kubark Hqs and considered to be wheelers and dealers, peddlers of grandiose schemes, and unscrupulous. Garcia Kohly is well aware of [] opposition to Cuban Govt in exile as result his persistent tho unsuccessful efforts sell self and Govt in exile concept to [] and private [] businessmen past two years."

[] dated 21 Aug 1962:

reports WerBell involved in an earlier effort to sell arms and provide anti-commie mercenaries to Guat.

16 Aug 62, [] reports that group planning invasion for mid-August. Organization in Cuba called Junta Civica Militar Cristiano (JCMC) and the exile chief is one Colonel Jose Pinheiro Paz. This cable reports that Nic wants to sign the protocol. (they eventually of course don't)

[] dated 15 Aug 62:

Smith has cards showing him as Vice President of Faraday Technical Corp., 228A SW 2nd Ave., Miami. Reports that on E. J. A. Kane and Josi Euliterio Pedraza Cabrega. WerBell and Kane were in Guat in May 62 offering to sell small arms and mercenaries.

DIR 29811 dated 14 Aug 62 reports that MW travelled to Dominican Republic in 1959 and became involved with Anti Castro plotters. Smith, as of June 60 was a member of Jones and Handy Marine Architect Firm, Miami. Smith travelled to Cuba several times between January 1959 and March 1960. Firm was working on a steel mill in Oriente province. One "Piner" "Pineiro" is allegedly involved in plot. HQ can't ID an exile with that name who may be travelling to Guat. Reports that "Major Manuel Pineiro Losada is Assistant Chief Cuban G-2 and well known member Castro's entourage" but unlikely that this is the one involved because the difficulties he would have in traveling to Guat.

Wave 6830 dated Aug 11, 62 reports that MW was involved in Plan to ship arms to Ecuador "for attempted overthrow there by CP." this according to one

[] At time COS in []

[] reports that MW and Smith are in Guat awaiting the arrival of one

"Colonel Pinero, aka Commandante Barbarosa." dated 9 Aug 1962

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[] dated 21 May 1962 says that MW and Manual Firesotne trying to sell Mato Surpluss weapons.

[] Memo for Record dated 13 October 1959: MW called him on 9/25 to report a big meeting of "heavy financiers of the opposition to Castro" to be held in DC during week of 9/28. involved: Jorge Bethart and FNU Sanchez Nunez. MW asks that CIA underwrite his attendance of meeting. [] recommends to C/WH/III that "we either terminate Subject or put him to work" terminated for following reasons:

"a. his motivation is obviously to use the Agency as a source of financing for his personal business schemes.

b. As an American his access to full information on Cuban revolutionary activities will always be limited. This is borne out by the fact that his information, while indicating some access, has been incomplete and obviously second or third hand."

[] again talked to MW on 10/2:

"I told Subject that after due consideration of the risks to him, the cost in time and effort to him, and the risks and expenses involved for the Agency, balanced against assets generally available throughout the intelligence community and his access to additional information, it had been decided not to give him any operational tasks at this time. I suggested that since the bulk of the matters which come to his attention in connection with the Cuban matter take place in the United States, he should report such information to the FBI. Subject appeared to understand that we would not use him and expressed his regret. The conversation ended on a friendly note."

[] memo for the record dated 23 Sept 1959: Werbell reports that "Joe Merola and a number of others have been discussing the counterfeiting of United States dollars and Cuban pesos for use in connection with Cuban revolutionary activities." [] suggests he tell FBI and MW says he will. MW reported back that FBI referred him to SS. ~~XXXXXX~~

[] memo for record dated 5 Aug 59:

"Although he has been evasive and obviously not completely frank with us, it appears that WerBell does have access to information of interest on Cuban and Dominican Revolutionary activities aimed against the Castro Government, and that he is well connected with the underworld elements operating in the Miami area."

Memo also notes that [] has learned of []

[] memo for the Record dated 5 August 1959:

Report from [] that William Morgan is involved in a plot to assassinate Castro. (Subject is telephone conversations with "Reichhardt".) also has this paragraph: "Reichhardt said that he was out of touch also with Nunez Portuondo. He said he had tried to phone Nunez on a number of occasions but the phone was not answered. Discreet inquires in Miami also indicated that Nunez' location is unknown at this time. Reichhardt said he is still holding the letter from Col. King to Nunez."

Documents also indicate that WerBell was providing information on A "General Pedraza who was in the Dominican Republic in 1959 trying to organize anti-Castro activities. Involved with Pedraza was Rolando Masferrer. MW was reporting that Masferrer was one of Pedraza's contacts in the US.

Undated memo for ~~the file from~~ WH/C/OPS. on "call from Mr. Dick Phillips (State) regarding the Arrest of [] :

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"The three Cubans that WerBell reported arrested are Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez, Gilberto Fondora and Miguel Ramos. These men were crew members of the JURE mother vessel Venus. From JMWAVE reports it appears that was attempting to exfiltrate his family, using the Venus, when he was caught by Cuban security forces on 3 September 1965.

Various memos show that MW reporting on Joe Marola.

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RC1	0
RC2	0
RC3	0
RC4	0
RC5	0
RC6	0
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Keywords	EXTORTION FOX, B.A. LETTER BOMB

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INDEPENDENT
RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES
POB 2091
NY, NY 10013-2091

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24 June 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Analysis Group

SUBJECT : FBI Investigation of Extortion/Letter
Bomb Case (Information Concerning
Alleged Links Between "B. A. FOX"
and the CIA)

1. The following is a brief summary of pertinent information concerning the FBI's investigation of the massive extortion case involving some 196 American firms in the latter part of 1975 and the current letter bomb case. The FBI has linked the two cases insofar as the two cases share the same victims, and the FBI has been investigating several suspects who have had previous ties to this Agency. In this regard, reference is made to the attached 18 June 1976 memorandum to the DCI from Andrew T. Falkiewicz, Assistant to the DCI; subject: Contacts with the Press, wherein page two reflects an inquiry by Sandy SMITH of Time Magazine who advised that according to a Justice Department source the mailer of the letter bombs appears to be an ex-CIA (employee) named B. A. FOX or FOXWORTH.

2. In the latter part of 1975 and early 1976, the FBI conducted an extensive investigation regarding the extortion letters received by 196 U. S. firms in which one "B. A. FOX" of the "B. R. Fox Company, 2701 Fairview Drive, Alexandria, Virginia," demanded huge amounts of money under the threat of sabotaging their products and operations. Recently, some of these same victims received "letter bombs" and "tick letters." The FBI believed that the same person (or persons) were responsible for both the extortion attempts and the letter bombs. FBI investigation of the B. R. Fox Company revealed that the firm was started by Bernard Bates SPINDELL and was engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment at both the above Alexandria address and through an office in New York. The FBI's interview of Mrs. Barbara Ruth SPINDELL revealed that her late husband named the firm after her maiden name (FOX) and resulted in her denial of any information relative to either the extortion case or recent letter bombings.

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3. During the interview of Mrs. SPINDELL, the FBI learned that she became a partner with Michael John MORRISSEY (SF#465 462) in May 1972 until March 1974 when they mutually terminated their partnership. She said that MORRISSEY conducted the business under the name of the B. R. Fox Electronics Company until December 1974 when the business folded. Mrs. SPINDELL also advised the FBI that from March to December 1974 MORRISSEY conducted B. R. Fox Company business in office space of the Central Investigative Service located at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C., where MORRISSEY was acquainted with John Patrick MULDOON (SF#134 816) and Mitchell WERBELL (SF#27 686).

4. Subsequent investigation by the FBI (and previous independent Office of Security analysis) established the links between MORRISSEY, MULDOON, Lucien CONEIN (SF#5 025), and Walter Josef MACKEM (SF#190 639)--all having a common denominator through their association with Mitchell WERBELL III and the Central Investigative Agency. The FBI requested and received pertinent background information regarding WERBELL, MORRISSEY, MULDOON, and MACKEM from the Office of Security on 10 November 1975 by Leo J. Dunn, Chief of Operations/PSI.

5. As of November 1975 the FBI believed that WERBELL may have been the "brains" behind the extortion operation. However, MACKEM continues to engender strong suspicion by the FBI. MACKEM, a graduate of Reed College, recently attended a Reed College Alumni meeting and apparently procured a brochure listing the names and addresses of Reed College graduates. It appears that many of the extortion letters have been addressed to Reed graduates who now occupy important positions in private industry. However, FBI laboratory evidence has so far failed to link MACKEM as the writer of the extortion letters. It also appears that based upon the FBI's psycholinguistic analysis of the extortion letters MACKEM would not fit the FBI's profile of B. A. FOX.

6. The above is provided for your information in anticipation of possible treatment of the B. A. FOX/CIA angle by the media as evidenced by Sandy SMITH's inquiry to this Agency.


Michael E. Schneeberger
Security Analysis Group

Att

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Michael John MORRISSEY, SF#465 462

MORRISSEY became of interest to this Agency in July 1965 when his employer, Welex Electronics (a division of Halliburton Company, Silver Spring, Maryland), requested a contractor security clearance for his use. MORRISSEY was investigated with generally favorable results and a contractor security clearance was issued in December 1965. MORRISSEY held this clearance until 10 June 1966 when he left Welex Electronics. Reportedly, MORRISSEY's duties involved contact with NPIC. This Agency has had no contact with MORRISSEY since he left Welex in June 1966.

John Patrick MULDOON, SF#134 816

MULDOON is a former GS-12 Operations Officer, DDO/FE, who retired in March 1972. He was involved in WERBELL's "Friends of Abaca," which was apparently an organization formed by WERBELL for the purpose of "liberating" the island of Abaca in the Bahamas. Currently, MULDOON is believed to be the Washington, D. C., representative of Security Consultants International, a subsidiary of WERBELL's Central Investigative Agency.

Walter Josef MACKEM, SF#190 639

MACKEM is a former DDO Operations Officer who was [] He was detailed to DEA [] [] from this Agency [] [] MACKEM was also connected with WERBELL's "Friends of Abaca" operation and last believed to have been employed by the Central Investigative Agency in Washington, D. C.

Mitchell Livingston WERBELL III, SF#27 686

WERBELL is an international arms dealer based near Atlanta, Georgia, who was briefly connected with OSS during World War II where he served with Lucien CONEIN in China. He has been of considerable interest to this Agency and the FBI due to his claims that some of his operations have been sponsored by this Agency.

Lucien Emile CONEIN, SF#5 025

CONEIN is currently the Chief of DEA's Special Operations Division who was formerly assigned to this Agency in military status from 1943 until 1961 and as a Contract Type A from 1961

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until medical retirement in 1968. CONEIN has received much publicity in connection with his career in Vietnam and the Far East, due to his personality and drinking problems. His file was annotated with the statement that the Domestic Operations Division could not utilize CONEIN in any capacity. CONEIN is known to have had contact with MORRISSEY, WERBELL, MACKEM, and MULDOON.

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CITE []

TO: DIRECTOR,

* Suite 1201 A Loralde Bldg
1000 Conn. Ave. Wash DC
Think failed to reveal
any current suit title 1st.
of this address.

1. GEORGE KENNY, FBI SPECIAL AGENT IN ATLANTA, HAS ADVISED [] THAT HOWARD GIBSON HEAD OF ATLANTA BASE CENTRAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY OFFICE IN WASHINGTON AND FORMER SUBURBAN ATLANTA (COBB COUNTY) COP ADVISED HIM BY TELEPHONE THAT WASHINGTON OFFICE SUBLEASED BY HIM TO DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY BEING USED BY CIA AS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LP. GIBSON CLAIMS OFFICE IN CHARGE CIA OFFICER WHOSE NAME GARBLED ON PHONE. KENNY BELIEVES NAME MAY BE CONREEN. OFFICE IS LOCATED 4 OR 5 BLOCKS FROM WHITE HOUSE. KENNY WILL ATTEMPT OBTAIN ADDRESS. *

Luigi Conreen
(Conreen)

2. OWNER CENTRAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY IS ATLANTAN MITCHELL WORBELL, LOCAL GUN RUNNER AND PRIVATE EYE ON WHOM DCD HAS REPORTED. WORBELL AND GIBSON CURRENTLY IN LITIGATION FOR UNKNOWN REASON. FBI AGENT KENNY STATES GIBSON PROBABLY CAPABLE SPREADING PARA 1 STORY WIDELY AS MEANS EMBARRASS WORBELL.

3. FILE DEFER. E2, IMPDET.

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

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17 August 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Unknown Subject
B. R. FOX - Extortion

1. Commencing in the summer of 1975, the FBI initiated an extensive investigation to identify the Unknown Subject responsible for a series of letter bombs (tick letters) extortion demands levied against many U.S. corporations and individuals. FBI investigation centered on certain personalities having knowledge of or connections with the B. R. Fox Company formerly owned by Bernard SPINDEL, #342 001-S, and his wife Barbara Fox SPINDEL.

2. During the FBI investigation, several persons interviewed made reference to the Central Investigative Directive Agency, aka: Central Investigation Directive Agency, Central Investigation Agency, Central Investigative Agency. All of these references are to a company named, "Central Investigative Agency, Inc." Basic documents concerning this company, which is in no way connected with this Agency, are located in OS file #347 079.

3. During the FBI investigation, certain individuals commented as follows concerning the Central Investigative Agency, Inc.:

In March 1976, Mrs. Barbara Fox SPINDEL advised that Michael John MORRISSEY took over the B. R. Fox Company and that between March and December 1974, MORRISSEY conducted a portion of the B. R. Fox Company business at 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. She further stated that MORRISSEY conducted the business in the office space of the Central Investigative Directive Agency" and she furnished the names of Howard GIBSON, Mitchell WERBELL and John Patrick MULDOON as employees of the company.

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DATE 9-1-93

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On 20 October 1975, John Patrick MULDOON stated that he had known Michael John MORRISSEY for about one and one-half years. About early 1974, MULDOON became associated with MORRISSEY in "Security Consultants International," located in the La Salle Building, Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. According to MULDOON, the parent organization of Security Consultants International was the "Central Investigation Agency," Atlanta, Georgia. The Central Investigation Agency was operated by Howard GIBSON, Mitchell WERBELL, IV, and others. The Central Investigation Agency was to pay certain bills of Security Consultants International but failed to do so. Therefore, in June 1974, MULDOON terminated his association with Security Consultants International.

On 20 October 1975, Howard Ray GIBSON stated that Michael John MORRISSEY moved the B. R. Fox Company from the Alexandria address to the Central Investigative Agency in Washington, D.C. GIBSON stated he met John Patrick MULDOON in Washington, D.C. in 1973 through a contact, because GIBSON needed some help in and out of the United States. GIBSON would not reveal the identity of his contact, but stated that Michael John MORRISSEY helped him a couple of times and then the contact requested GIBSON to set up a Central Investigative Agency office in Washington, D.C. and to allow MULDOON to be present as an associate. GIBSON further advised that in 1973 and 1974 he conducted a business, Central Investigative Agency, Suite 212, 6650 Powers Ferry Road, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia. His partners were retired Colonel Robert BAYRD (sic) who was killed on 5 July 1975 in Atlanta, Georgia; and Mitchell John Livingston WERBELL, III and IV. In 1974, GIBSON sold out his interest in the Central Investigative Agency to WERBELL, IV.

On 17 October 1975, Lucien Emile CONEIN, Drug Enforcement Agency, advised the FBI that in June 1974, he was contacted by John Patrick MULDOON, a former Central Intelligence Agency Agent, who at that time was employed as a sales representative by an Atlanta, Georgia based company known as Central Investigative Agency. CONEIN further advised that DEA was interested in purchasing sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment from the Central Investigative Service (Agency) which was owned by an individual known to CONEIN as Mitchell WERBEL. CONEIN stated that it was

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RELEASED PER PL - 102-526 (JFK ACT) DATE 9-1-93 NARA

his understanding that WERBELL had purchased his electronic equipment from the B. R. Fox Company located in Alexandria, Virginia and that he (WERBELL) or his representative had also attempted to send this equipment to an unknown number of unidentified foreign countries. CONIEN stated that during his contacts with MULDOON, he was introduced to Michael John MORRISSEY, who at that time was an employee of the B. R. Fox Company.

4. Attached to instant memorandum is a copy of a memorandum in the name of the Central Investigation Agency, Inc. (#347 079), dated 10 April 1975. This attachment, in paragraph 6, makes reference to a cable (IN 304568), dated 11 July 1974, containing information provided by Howard GIBSON to the FBI.

5. According to the information in the attachment, as of December 1973, the officers of the Central Investigative Agency, Inc., were:

Robert F. BAYARD, President
Howard R. GIBSON, Executive Vice-president
Mitchell L. WERBELL, IV, Vice-president

Jerry G. Brown
Deputy Chief
Security Analysis Group

Att:
As stated

JGB:hjd

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RELEASED PER PL - 102-526 (JFK ACT)
DATE 9-1-93
NARA

Memorandum

TO : Chief, Security Analysis Group

DATE: 10 April 1975

FROM : Jerry G. Brown

SUBJECT: Central Investigation Agency, Inc.
aka: Central Investigative Agency, Inc.
aka: "CIA"
#347 079

1. Reference is made to CIRA-0371-74, dated 27 June 1974, directed to the FBI in the name of Mitchell Livingston WERBELL, III, a copy of which has been placed in Subject file, containing information concerning the attempts of Mitchell Livingston WERBELL, III, to involve three former Agency employees in the activities of the "Friends of Abaco" and the Abaco Independence Movement (AIM), to wit:

John Patrick MULDOON #134 816

Walter Josef MACKEM #190 639

2. The referenced CIRA further reflects that as of June 1974, John Patrick MULDOON was employed as the Washington (D. C.) representative of the firm, Security Consultants International, a subsidiary of the Atlanta (Ga.) detective agency, Central Investigative Agency.

3. The Central Investigative Agency of Atlanta, Georgia, is further identified in OS file #347 079. This file contains a letterhead of the Central Investigative Agency, Inc., 6650 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 212, Atlanta, Georgia, identifying the officers as:

Robert F. BAYARD, President

Howard R. GIBSON, Executive Vice-president

Mitchell L. WERBELL, IV, Vice-president

NOTE: It is believed that Mitchell L. WERBELL, IV, is the son of Mitchell L. WERBELL, III, the subject of the referenced CIRA.

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DATE 9-1-93

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4. Reference is also made to a 24 March 1975 memorandum in the file of the above mentioned former Agency employee, Walter Josef MACKEM, specifically suggesting MACKEM's recent involvement in paramilitary activities--which would appear to coincide with the activities of "Friends of Abaco"--at a place in Georgia, not far from Atlanta. This memorandum also relates that MACKEM is currently employed as a private investigator in the Washington, D. C. area.

5. All of the foregoing would suggest that ~~Walter Josef MACKEM~~ and John Patrick MULDOON are employed by ~~Security Consultants, International~~, a subsidiary of the Atlanta based Central Investigative Agency, Inc.; and that Central Investigative Agency, Inc., is involved in the activities of "Friends of Abaco" and AIM.

6. The Central Investigative Agency, Inc., file also contains a copy of a cable (IN 304568), dated 11 July 1974, [] reporting in substance that information had been received through the FBI originating with Howard GIBSON (believed identical with the aforementioned Howard R. GIBSON), that the Washington, D. C. office of the Central Investigative Agency, Inc., had been sub-leased to the Drug Enforcement Administration and was being used by the Central Intelligence Agency as an electronic surveillance listening post. GIBSON claimed that this activity was headed by a Central Intelligence Agency officer, one CONEEN (phonetic).

7. ~~CONEEN~~ is believed identical with former Staff employee Lucien E. ~~CONEIN~~ who was last known to be working with the Drug Enforcement Administration. The file of the aforementioned Walter Josef MACKEM reflects that he was detailed by the Agency to the Drug Enforcement Administration from February 1972 to October 1973; and that as of September 1973, CONEIN was an associate of MACKEM.

8. It is believed that the employment of former Agency employees by "CIA" and the backing of "CIA" of the Abaco Independence Movement could cause future concern for this Agency.

*Central Investigative Agency
connection of WERRELL
further detailed in*

JGB:hjd

this file. 263

Jerly G. Brown
Security Analysis Group

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NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY Dominican Republic
 SUBJECT Casualties Dope and Arms Running
 REPORT NO. OO- B 321/22658-65
 DATE DISTR. 22 Dec 65
 NO. PAGES 1
 REFERENCES

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
 CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

DATE OF INFO. Nov 65
 PLACE & DATE ACQ. Santo Domingo - Nov 65

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national with wide travel experience in Latin America. He speaks some Spanish, and has many social and business contacts in the Dominican Republic.

[This report was developed by a Navy representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. In November 1965 while I was in the Dominican Republic, I heard a rumor from several Dominican Army officers that the boat "Zaida", owned by David Stephens and his brother, Claudio Stephens, Haitian exiles, was under investigation on suspicion of dope and arms running from Florida to the Dominican Republic.
2. The Dominican Army officers stated that David and Claudio were close friends of Juan Bosch, former President of the Dominican Republic, and were very friendly with the Dominican Rebels.
3. I was further told that the "Zaida" is currently captained by a US ex national named (fnu) Bird, and that the previous captain of the boat up to early November 1965 was (fnu) Voltaire, a Haitian national.

-end-

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C-YES

U-YES

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY Guatemala

REPORT NO.

OO-B-321/00782-66

SUBJECT Armed Forces Coup d'Etat Planned

DATE DISTR.

20 Jan 66

NO. PAGES

1

REFERENCES

CIRL C-DC5-52374

DATE OF INFO. 12 Jan 66

PLACE & DATE ACQ. ---/12 Jan 66

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national with wide travel experience in Latin America. He speaks some Spanish, and has many social and business contacts in Latin America, but his reliability is not of the highest.

[This report was developed by a Navy representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. On 12 Jan 66 Miguelito Ydigoras Laparra, son of the former President of Guatemala, told me that Guatemalan Armed Forces were planning to overthrow Colonel Enrique Peralta on 15 Jan 66. Ydigoras told me that if the coup was not carried out on 15 January, it would be executed as soon as possible thereafter.
2. Ydigoras would not tell me the names of the individuals leading the coup, but stated that "all of the Armed Forces will be involved."

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S-YES

U-YES

18 FEB 1966

GROUP 1

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NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY Haiti/Dominican Republic/ Bahamas

REPORT NO. OO-B-321/17879-66

SUBJECT Planned Invasion of Haiti between 5-13 Nov 66

DATE DISTR. 7 Nov 66

NO. PAGES 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1992
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

REFERENCES This report was previously disseminated as TD-OOB-321/17879-66

DATE OF INFO. 28 Oct 66

PLACE & DATE ACQ. ---1 Nov 66

CIRL C-DC6-52851

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national with wide travel experience in Latin America. He speaks some Spanish, and has many social and business contacts in the Dominican Republic.

[This report was developed by a Navy representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. On 28 Oct 66 I spoke with Rolando Masferrer Rojas, a Cuban exile, and he told me that he has organized a military force of approximately 250 men to invade Haiti. The invasion force consists of Cuban and Haitian exiles residing in the US, the Bahamas, and the Dominican Republic. The invasion will probably be launched from the Dominican Republic sometime between 5 and 13 November and the target is Port-au-Prince. The invasion force will strike in the early hours of the morning selected. It is well armed, and will have air cover; the presidential palace will be bombed.
2. Masferrer stated that Eugene L. Maximilien, Haitian Consul in Miami, Florida, is aware of the invasion, but he has no knowledge of the invasion date. Maximilien is presently in Haiti informing President Duvalier that the invasion can be prevented by paying off \$200,000 to Masferrer. Maximilien will return to the US on 3 November and he has agreed with Masferrer that if Duvalier agrees to the pay-off, Maximilien will receive \$50,000 and Masferrer \$150,000.
3. Masferrer told me that the invasion will take place in any event and the \$150,000, if received, would be used to further support the invasion.
4. Masferrer stated that he met within the past 10 days with several dissident Haitian army officers and he had received their support. The Haitian army officers told Masferrer that they would revolt as soon as informed that the invasion had commenced. They do not know that the target will be Port-au-Prince; they believe that it will be in the cap Haitien area.
5. Masferrer stated that he was confident that the invasion will succeed, and if successful, Father Jean Baptiste Georges would be appointed provisional president. Masferrer stated that Colonel Rene Leon, Haitian exile, will participate in the invasion.

- end -

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S-YES

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CONTROLLED DISSEM C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY Haiti REPORT NO. OO- B-321/19067-66
SUBJECT False Reports of Invasion/Reported DATE DISTR. 28 Nov 65
Change of Plans NO. PAGES 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
REFERENCES This report was previously disseminated as TD-OO-B-321/19067-66

DATE OF INFO. 22 Nov 66
PLACE & DATE ACQ. --/22 Nov 66

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national, soldier of fortune type with wide experience in Latin America. He is closely associated with Rolando Masferrer.

[This report was developed by a Navy representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. As of 22 Nov 66 in spite of widespread press reports, no invasion of Haiti has taken place.
2. Rolando Masferrer Rojas who is sponsoring the alleged invasion, has been telling Cuban exiles that his group has secured the airport at Port-de-Paix and they should be prepared to leave at any time.
3. Masferrer has given up the idea of moving his group, which consists of approximately 300 Cubans and 100 Haitians, by boat and is trying to make arrangements for chartering eleven aircraft, including some DC-3's. One of the DC-3's would carry Colonel Rene Leon, Masferrer, and Father Jean Patiste Georges.
4. The M/V Hudson is to be used to carry part of the weapons. The Masferrer group is well armed and has plenty of weapons. They have three tons of C-3 dynamite, and also have some C-2 and C-4.
5. The Henrietta II will carry photographers.
6. In spite of the above I believe that the "invasion" is a farce and is falling apart. Masferrer is merely trying to cover up for the funds he has received for the invasion. It is believed that Masferrer's life will be in danger if he does not make some ostensible effort.

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S-YES U-YES

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COUNTRY Haiti

REPORT NO. OO-B-321/19112-66

SUBJECT Proposed Invasion Cancelled

DATE DISTR. 30 Nov 66

NO. PAGES 1

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

REFERENCES This report was previously disseminated as TD-00B-321/19112-66

DATE OF INFO. 23 Nov 66 and earlier

PLACE &
DATE ACQ. --- 23 Nov 66

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national, soldier of fortune type with wide experience in Latin America. He is closely associated with Rolando Masferrer.

[This report was developed by a Navy representative assigned to the office of preparation.]

1. During the night of 22 Nov 66 a decision was reached to call off the proposed invasion of Haiti by the group sponsored by Rolando Masferrer. The invasion is off indefinitely.
2. Father Jean Baptiste Georges and Colonel Rene Leon have been arguing with Masferrer which has caused confusion and disorganization in the movement. Many Cubans scheduled to participate have pulled out and military chief Napoleon Villaboise (sic), a Cuban national and alleged military expert, has resigned because of dissension in the group.
3. It is believed that US Government agencies have infiltrated the movement and the leaders fear that all weapons and equipment would be confiscated if plans for the invasion proceeded.

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S-YES

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CONFIDENTIAL NO DISSEM ABROAD
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
COUNTRY: Venezuela
SUBJECT: Request for Arms
REPORT NO: 00 E-324/11467-67
DATE DISTR: 27 Apr 67
NO. PAGES: 1
REFERENCES: LA CTRC C-DC6-53134

DATE OF INFO: Apr 67 and earlier

PLACE & DATE ACQ: ---/Apr 67 and earlier
THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national, soldier of fortune type, with wide experience in Latin America.

1. In April 1967 I was approached by a prominent Venezuelan whom I prefer not to identify. He asked me to arrange procurement of 150-300 9 mm sub-machine guns, with 1-2000 rounds per gun. Delivery was to be "as soon as possible".
2. He did not identify the group for whom they were being obtained but indicated it was a "right wing operation".
3. I told him I was unable to be of assistance.

-end-

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~~C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L~~

COUNTRY	Cuba/Dominican Republic	REPORT NO.	OO-1-313642
SUBJECT	Impending Flight of Batista/ Pedraza Expeditionary Force	DATE DISTR.	30 JUL 59
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	

DATE OF INFO. Jul 59 and earlier
PLACE & DATE ACQ. Ciudad Trujillo/Jul 59

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM**

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: US national, of doubtful reliability.

Source claims to have extensive business interests in the Dominican Republic and to be in close contact with Dominican officials, as well as with General Jose Pedraza. He purports to have access to information concerning Batista's attempts to skip the Dominican Republic. He appears to be a complete opportunist and admits that his principle source of income is derived from manipulation of Cuban pesos. *Cal*

1. As of 24 Jul 59 it is expected that former President Batista of Cuba momentarily will make an effort to flee from the Dominican Republic and come to the US. Batista is thoroughly scared. He fears for his life because none of his guards in the Dominican Republic are permitted to carry any sidearms which could be used in protecting him from attempts at assassination. There will be no attempt to use the DC-4 in which Batista arrived in the Dominican Republic because it is kept under close surveillance. It is expected that an attempt will be made to bring him to the US via PBY, which will land in the vicinity of Ft Lauderdale. Batista would be picked up by the PBY from a vessel on which he would be ostensibly taking a fishing trip. The pilot will be a US national.
2. After arrival in the US it is expected that Batista will establish headquarters in the penthouse suite of a Miami hotel which was purchased by Cuban interests in Jun 59 for a reported 9 million pesos. It has also been reported that the penthouse suite is undergoing extensive modifications, including the installation of very thick steel doors at the entrance to the suite.
3. There apparently is little, if any, love lost between Batista and Gen Jose Pedraza, who is expected to lead an expeditionary force in an invasion of Cuba. Pedraza has available 3000 Cubans and 1000 Spaniards made available by Franco. If needed, elements of the Dominican armed services would likewise be used. As of 24 Jul 59 the expeditionary force is not ready.

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17 AUG 1959

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TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] - Tuesday, 6/18/74, 11:30

I had heard a rumor that, I thought at the time that these guys, these idiots can't be doing this again, but in the last week I have picked up a great deal of information that I think needs to be known at this location that involves the Werbel group out of Powder Springs. Are you familiar with that name? [No, I'm not. Bill has been handling all of that and I just don't know anything about it, Mr. Van Cleave. You can give me what information you have and I will pass it on or do what we can, but Bill has been handling that entirely and we work different accounts and I'm sorry to say that I am totally unfamiliar with it.] Well, let me put it to you this way. Is there any way at all that you will be in touch with Bill, so that I could get this information to him by phone. [Well, he is up in Tennessee and we can get in touch with him, yes. I could give him a call.] Well let me give you a brief synopsis so that you can at least pass that on to him. And in the process, I'll have to give you a bit of background on this subject. I consider it very important, not from the standpoint of the fact that what these people are involved in now is starting to break, but I think it is extremely important that this location gets something in to indicate that their contact lets them know what is going on. Mitchell ^{WERBELL} Werbel is a gun dealer basically. He has what is called a farm out at Powder Springs, Georgia. Basically, it is a piece of property with a lake and a firing range and a big house and a gun shop below and a vault with about three thousand Ingram submachine guns and other assorted weapons. Now Werbel has been in and out of all kinds of things. He pops up all over. He loves publicity and he loves to imply a relationship with the Agency. // Now, about a year ago they were involved with some people from Britain in an attempt to set up a secession of the Island of Abaco, at the time the Bahamas were granted their independence. Now this was a very serious thing; there were people including members of Parliament from London that came over here and they were going to have a small army on Abaco and the local settlers on Abaco were all for this because they were mostly white and the thing never got off the ground at that time. However, it was known, there were newspapers articles written about it. Lyndon Pendling, the Prime Minister of the Bahamas was incensed by this whole scheme and basically, if you could think of anything that would be against the best interest of the US and the Agency and everybody, it would be some idiotic scheme like this. Now a few weeks ago, I heard a rumor from a source that this thing had been re-activated and at the time I called Bill and told him I thought I might have something important but I never called him back. But in the last week it has

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suddenly grown bigger. And to be more specific about this, when I say that, I can tell you that it is a fact that last Thursday night the new Ambassador from the Bahamas in Washington got Congressman Andrew Young to one side at a reception and they discussed this matter with grave seriousness. OK, now, therefore I am positive that within certain circles in Washington this matter is being discussed at this moment. Now I also learned that last week the whole group of the Werbell's and their associates were in Washington and I'll give you the names that I know of for sure: Mike Oliver, who is a key figure in this. He represents several wealthy Americans and Britishers who have long had a dream of having their own island and establishing their own country. Now this sounds like something right out of cheap fiction; however, it is a fact. I have met Mike Oliver. And there are about six wealthy individuals, one of whom I think lives in the Bahamas, I believe two are in England, one of them I think is Lord Bellhaven who is a member of Parliament. He has been over to the farm recently and in Washington a few weeks ago with them. About three wealthy Americans, all older fellows with many millions. Now this thing came up once before about eight years ago when they bought a boat and Oliver went out into the Pacific and laid claim to the coral reef in the Samoan Islands I think it was and planted a flag on it and established the free sovereign state of Menerva. Life Magazine had a spread on this. And that lasted for about a week until the King of Samoa, or somebody, some Tribal King sent [end of side of tape]

putting aside a piece of Nicaraguan soil and giving it extra territorial rights and I know they have money. To make a long story short, Oliver is involved in this. He came in, I understand, two weeks after the Bahamas got their independence and said we've got the money for the Abaco operation. Now I have it on good source from an informant in their organization that a month or so ago a U-Haul truck came up from Fort Lauderdale in the middle of the night and loaded up a bunch of guns and explosives and took them to Fort Lauderdale. The name of the man who drove the truck was Wally Gillis. He is a freelancer soldier of fortune type and Werbell knows a lot of these people. He also, I understand, is capable of skipping a boat - you know, a good sized cruiser, can go to the Bahamas or wherever. Supposedly this material went to a warehouse in Fort Lauderdale but Werbell is also being involved down there with a fellow named Ken Burnstine. Burnstine is known to narcotics people; he is a pilot and has airplanes and every now and then one of them crashes with a load a marijuana or something. Now in Washington last

26/11/84

week was Mike Oliver, Mitchell Werbell, III, retired Colonel Robert Bayard, US Army who also lives in this area and is associated with Werbell and a fellow named Chuck Hall who is a resident of the Bahamas in Nassau, who is a key part of this operation. And I don't know who else but they were staying for several days at the Grammercy Inn, Washington. It is my understanding that they made contact there with a former agent of your organization, with an offer of substantial amounts of money for him to recruit covert types, para-military types, technicians - in effect, mercenaries. And I have reason to believe that he is reporting this information. I certainly hope so. So again, what I am showing you is that I think stuff is coming into Washington right fast. Now Werbell has been known to drop Mr. Colby's name to me and to many other people because he wangled - Werbell originally was in the OSS you know. So he has a lot of old friends who are OSS types in those days and I understand one of these old boys did have dinner with Colby and Werbell wangled his way into it a couple of months ago in Washington. So, that is all he needs to start dropping names like mad. He does know some people in and former people. Now I understand that they have also made contacts in Miami recently with two companies who manufacture electronic equipment and used the name of another former Agency man who is now with the DEA in Washington. Again, I have an informant in the organization who is about ready to break with them and he has told me all this. He was in the office when calls were made to these people, talking about buying electronic equipment which is illegal and using the name of this former Agency man in the DEA and indicating that they would like to see the equipment, that he'll probably arrange to buy some, that type of thing. And I know for a fact that that individual knows about this now and he is a good man and in good standing with everybody. But to summarize this, the point is this - the whole thing is idiotic scheme by a bunch of fools. It is financed by some wealthy idiots, you know, who have money and are behind the scenes and these fools - in other words, if someone came in to me and offered me a million dollars to get involved in a scheme like this I wouldn't touch it with a 10 foot pole because it is totally against the interests of both governments involved. Even the slightest leak on it can cause a serious diplomatic problem, you know, regardless of how crazy it is, the fact is an involvement of this type involving Americans, anything that comes out, the first thing that is going to be is an Agency involvement. [Was this the Island of Abaco they were talking about?] Exactly, it sure is. [And they want to take it over.]

260404

is that it?] Yes. You see the Bahamas - I don't know how familiar you are with them, but they don't have an army or anything. They have a small police force and they have some small police boats, little 30 foot jobs that run around the Islands, and they are talking about establishing . . . [Aren't they still under the British protection for foreign troops?] I would certainly think so, but there are no troops stationed there; you follow me? But what I am trying to say is the implications of this thing which I know now are known in Washington by people. When you have the Bahamian Ambassador, the new Ambassador, getting a black American congressman from Georgia aside - you see these people talk a lot, that is another reason - anybody involved with them is crazy. They have all kinds of these mercenary types and they make calls all over in Miami and all over the world and talk about their schemes and it has broken somewhere, you know, along the line; probably in the Bahamas or Miami. [Well do we know now what the essence of the conversation was between the Ambassador and Young?] I think it expressed grave concern about this situation. I think some names were given of the people. You see they know who Werbell is because Pendling, in fact, one time made a very tough speech about this type of thing with the American intervention in the affairs of the Bahamas and the name Werbell is an international soldier of fortune. I am concerned about one thing: No. 1, I know it isn't going to get off the ground now. I knew it never would. It might have got off the ground but the thing is it's one of these things that could be so messy and opponents, let's say people on the other side would love something like this so they could capitalize on it forever - you know, reports hinting at secret involvement of an American intelligence agency and attempts to establish a base in the Bahamas. A good propagandist could just have a field day with this. So I have a feeling that unless I am really crazy I think people in your organization are aware at this moment of this thing surfacing in Washington. And that is why I am calling this office because I have given information here before on these people and I think that it's important that if somebody says - Hey, have you guys heard anything about them and you fellows say no, we haven't heard anything - you know. - [Well you feel in your own mind that this is something that will come about in the very near future, this attempt?] No, I would have to say I have a feeling now the attempt will not come about at all. If enough people in Washington start asking questions and they do know the names of these people and if the former agent up there goes in and gives information to somebody naming the people who came to him and the amount of money they offered

they round up everybody and interrogate them and say where did you get the guns and they find Ingrams and Ingrams only come from Werbell and then you have State Department you know, saying what is this, do you know who, down here trying to overthrow our government. And since Prado, by the way was leader of the troops that captured ^{the Cuban} Shay Dravarro (ph) then once again you get ~~xxxx~~ a good left-wing journalist can really weave a nice little story of that big bad Agency down there doing things again. So he is like a mosquito in that he doesn't accomplish anything but he is very dangerous in my opinion to our relations. Bad enough to mess up good things. [I will pass this on to Bill.] Well tell him this, that I was in Washington last week and let me emphasize again that I would be the most surprised person in the world if Senior Officers at Langley aren't aware as of the Friday, of this situation and through the Washington surfacing there, you follow me? And really I like Bill and what I'm trying to do, I'm putting myself in his position and this is his area and I know that reports, because I have talked to him before about them and I am sure that this has been made a matter of record. And I just think it would be nice for Bill to be able to say yes, my informant has given me information - this information. Because it will all tie in. You might mention too that within the last two months Werbell has visited Vesco in Costa Rica and after that visit a Vesco associate named Marino came up here from Panama and stayed at Werbell's. So he is dealing now with Vesco too and all of this is just nothing but bad. And he is implying, he talks to newspaper people and writers and he does imply and use names that he is not authorized to use and shouldn't use. I know that he is not an official or unofficial or anything else connected with your Agency but this is the way he is surviving. People are dealing with him thinking that really he is - there are enough problems happening as it is but all we need is one good left-wing newspaper man to get hold of this type of thing and get it in Jack Anderson's column or some place like that and have an official blast from the government of the Bahamas and then everybody in the world is going to think that the Agency was behind this and got caught. The reason I appreciate this, I think timing is important. I think the end of next week is going to be a little bit late because there might even be some public surfacing of this. So I think it is important that they know that this office does have access to information. I can be reached at my number here which is 255-7493 or at my home, which is 237-2474.

264104

(WORK ACT)
DATE 5-9-95

AT

DISPATCH		REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES	PROCESSING		
			ALL INFORMATION	ACTION	ACTION COMPLETED
TO	Chief, WH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING		
INFO			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED		
FROM	Chief of Station, JMWAVE ACT		<input type="checkbox"/> ONLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AFTER DESK CAN LOG WORKING		
SUBJECT	C. Alleged KUBARK Officer in Contact with Cuban ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES Who is Planning CASTRO Assassination				
REFERENCES: A. [] 6031, 26 May 1966 B. [] 25097, 6 May 1966					
<p>1. In response to Reference A's request for JMWAVE's views on the possibility that Inu LIVINGSTON of Reference B may be identical with Mitchell Livingston WARBELL III, we feel that there is little doubt that LIVINGSTON is in fact WARBELL. According to his file, WARBELL appears to be a low level would-be con man who has a history of being involved in CASTRO assassination schemes and of professing to be connected, or at least in contact with KUBARK. According to [] "LIVINGSTON" was involved with Antonio VECIANA's alleged assassination plot and he was masquerading as a KUBARK officer. If WARBELL's present activities are as fruitful as his past business ventures, JMWAVE believes that he poses no threat to any serious KUBARK activities.</p> <p>2. "LIVINGSTON" has as yet failed to call on [] as he had promised COGSWELL in New York City.</p>					
DISTRIBUTION: 3 - WH/C					
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; transform: rotate(-15deg); display: inline-block;">SECRET</div>	DATE TYPED: [] DATE DISPATCHED: 1966		
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER [] 25301			
CLASSIFICATION SECRET 1.4		HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 201-259910			

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6 July 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, WE Division

SUBJECT : Mitchell L. WERBELL

1. General Cabell phoned me at noon on 5 July 1959 to report on a call he had received from Subject, a former OSS man, now in Public Relations work at Powder Springs, Ga., telephone 5075 (out of the Atlanta exchange).
2. WERBELL reported he had just returned from a trip to the Dominican Republic where he had been approached by General Pedraza and his group as well as some Dominicans including Manuel de Moya and Eduardo Rodriguez. They had asked him (WERBELL) to work with them to return to Cuba. WERBELL is sympathetic to their aims and anti-Communist orientation but does not know whether to help them or not. He wants advice in this regard. WERBELL asked if the group had been in touch with CIA. They said no, but implied they are trying or would soon make contact.
3. WERBELL said he has considerable intelligence on the

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
10 JUL 1959

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group and offered to come to Washington at his own expense to discuss the matter. He would, however, prefer to have someone else pick up this bill.

4. General Cabell made no commitments of any kind, but told WERBELL someone would be in touch with him, probably on Monday, 6 July.

5. General Cabell said WE had the ball on this. He would like to know what results from it.

my/111/AU

Handwritten notes:
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Handwritten: 100-100000

126

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ORIG:
UNIT: 77#/CI
EXT: 5874
DATE: 17 August 1962

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
~~SECRET~~

1	ROUTING
2	
3	

17 AUG 55 36Z

SIG CEN

DEFERRED

ROUTINE 1

OUT 67041

TO: DIRECTOR

CONF: C/TFW 5

INFO: DDP, ADOP, C/CA 2, C/C: C/FI 2, C/WH 5, S/C 2

TO: PRITY [] NO [] WAVE (ROUTINE) CITE DM 30637

REF: 4029 (IN 16106) •
OFFICIAL POLICY/TO RECOGNITION OF ANY CUBAN
GOVT IN EXILE.

2. GARCIA KOHLY, WER BELL, AND SMITH ARE WELL KNOWN
KUBARK HQS AND CONSIDERED TO BE WHEELERS AND DEALERS, PEDDLERS
OF GRANDiose SCHEMES, AND UNSCRUPULOUS. GARCIA KOHLY IS WELL
AWARE OF [HSC] OPPOSITION TO CUBAN GOVT IN EXILE AS RESULT HIS
PERSISTENT THO UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS SELL SELF AND GOVT IN EXILE
CONCEPT TO [HSC] AND PRIVATE [H5] BUSINESSMEN PAST TWO YEARS.

3. PASS PARA 1 [] FOR GUIDANCE. PASS INFO PARA 2.
AT YOUR DISCRETION.

4. [] MONI-
TOR AND REPORT TO HQS ACTIVITIES OF GARCIA KOHLY, WER BELL, ETC.

END OF MESSAGE

(CONTINUED)

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS
~~SECRET~~

CP 1

AAJ

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Copy No.

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1.55
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REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ORG :
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE :

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO :
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF:
INFO:

PAGE TWO

DEFERRED
ROUTINE

TO INFO CITE DIR 37

TYW Comment: *Requested Hqs guidance
Govt-in-exile and related activities Cuban

C/TFW/CI
C/TFW/PA-PROP In draft
WH3
WH3
C/WH3

J. C. KING
C/WHB

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

WILLIAM K. HARVEY
C/TFW

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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Copy No.

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W

MEMORANDUM TO: WH/C/OPS

SUBJECT : Call from Mr. Dick Philips (State)
Regarding the Arrest of [redacted]

1. Mr. Dick Philips said that he received a call from Mitchell L. WER-BELL about the arrest of [redacted]. The following information is contained in CIA files regarding Mr. WER-BELL:

"Subject was born March 1918, in Philadelphia. He served in the OSS during World War II and later opened a public relations and advertising firm in Atlanta. During the past three years he has entered various import/export ventures in Latin America and Florida. He was in the Dominican Republic during the past summer. He is well-known to this Agency and is categorized as unscrupulous and a promoter with grandiose schemes. Although he has offered to work for us, he has never been used. He claims close friendship with many Latin American political and military figures."

2. The three Cubans that WER-BELL reported arrested are [redacted] and [redacted] mother vessel. These men were crew members of one [redacted] From JMWAVE reports it appears that [redacted] was attempting to exfiltrate his family, using the [redacted] when he was caught by Cuban security forces on [redacted]

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[redacted]

100

W

Arthur L. Smith and WER-BELL arrived Guat. about ten days ago. Smith involved with Emmanuel Firestone (US citizen of Cuban extraction). They claim to have recruited informant in ^{STATE} Washington, to keep them advised, whom they pay \$6,000 per year.

WER-BELL later left Guat on 12 Aug traveling with tall Latin woman.

WER-BELL has offered ^{NIG} large retainer to obtain secret but formal written recognition de facto Cuban Gov. in exile called "United Organization For the Liberation of Cuba" with Mario Garcia Kohly as provisional president.

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